The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, August 12, 1872.

Senator Sumner, according to our Washington correspondent, will make no speeches during the pending campaign, though letters urging him to take an active part are pouring in upon him from all sections of the country.

Hon. James K. Graves, Liberal nominee for Congress in the Third Iowa District, declines to run, on account of pressing business engagements. In his letter he acknowledges his hearty sympathy with the Liberal movement.

A few Grantites got together in the United States District Court room, in Memphis, on Saturday night, and then and there nominated one Sanbourn Lewis to represent that district in Congress. The thing was done so quietly and so neatly that even the local Grantite Committee had no suspicion as to what was transpiring.

Mr. Sumner, having been accused by Hon. A. D. White of a perversion of facts regarding the President's treatment of Fred. Douglass, after the latter's return from the San Domingo expedition, replies to his accuser in a manner at once convincing and unanswerable, showing that when he made the assertion referred to, in his letter to the colored people, he knew whereof he spoke.

The New York *Sun* devotes twelve columns of its space to a review of General Grant's *ad interim* administration as Secretary of War. Three distinct and damaging charges are made against him. The first of these charges is that he paid fraudulent grain contractors with money withheld by Mr. Stanton, the latter gentleman having proved the frauds charged and promptly refused payment. Charge number two is that Grant, while acting as Secretary of War *ad interim*, unlawfully conveyed a large and valuable tract of land in San Francisco Bay to a ring of speculators. Mr. Stanton had been sternly fighting this ring for some months previous to his removal. The third charge is that of concealing the payment of a large amount of money on suspicious bounty claims, one of which was proved fraudulent by a Committee of the House of Representatives. The *Sun* prints a variety of documents to sustain these grave charges.

About 5 o'clock this evening is the time, place not mentioned. Variations of temperature will make no difference. The party referred to in the foregoing remarks is no more nor less than the much talked-of-comet which two astronomers—one of Russian and the other of Swiss nationality—declare they have received an introduction to, and have studied his movements and meanderings. The Russian gentleman first became acquainted with the erratic celestial traveller early in June, at which time, it is stated, he was far beyond the most distant point visited by Jupiter. He has since been, according to these veracious observers, moving steadily toward the earth at the rate of 19 miles per second. Early the present month the aerial visitor should have been seen with the naked eye near the polar star. The above-mentioned astronomers speak of the comet as a triple-tailed creature, increasing in brightness as it approaches, until it obscures stars, moon, and sun. Where the fiery body will collide is not stated, as the learned gentlemen have not deigned to stoop to such commonplace details; but as to time the savans very nearly agree, one stating that contact will occur near 4 o'clock p. m. to-day, and the other fixing it at about 6 p. m. As English and American star-gazers know nothing about this phenomenon, it will be safe for the people of this locality to pursue the even tenor of their way and wait for developments. Old Probabilities still presents a serene countenance, and, so long as he is unmoved, it is not likely that anything astronomical or meterological will go wrong.

The Chicago produce markets were less active on Saturday, and generally weak. Mess pork was dull at 25c decline, at $13 87 1-2a14 00 for cash, and $13.25a13.30 seller September. Lard was dull and steady, at 8 1-4a8 1-2c for winter, and 8a8 1-8c per lb for summer rendered. Meats were in good demand, and a shade firmer, at 6a6 1-4c for shoulders, 8a8 1-8c for short ribs, and 8 1-4c for short clear. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were moderately active and easier, but closed firm at 7 3-4a8c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was quiet, but firm. Wheat was less active at about the same average of prices as on Friday, closing at $1.49 1-4a1.49 1-2 cash, and $1.19 3-8 seller September. Corn was dull and unchanged, closing at 42 1-4c cash, and 42 3-4c seller September. Oats were dull and declined 1-4a1c, closing at 27 3-4c for cash, and 26 1-2c for seller September. Rye was weak, declining 1c, and closing at 55a55 1-2c. Barley was quiet but firm, at 57 1-2c for new No. 2 seller September. Hogs were in fair demand at about yesterday's prices, or at $4.30a4.75. Cattle and sheep were unchanged.

NEW YORK.

IN MEMORIAM.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—There will be no afternoon calls of the Stock Exchange on Monday, the members having voted to attend the funeral of Oswald Cammon, one of its oldest members.

COLLISION.

The steamer River Queen and the propeller D. G. Miller collided near West Point, on the Hudson River, late Friday night, the former being damaged in the upper works about $1,000. No one hurt.

WRECKED.

A Belize, Honduras, letter of the 24th ult., states that the schooner Lizzie Webster, from New Orleans, was wrecked on the island of Cozumel. The inhabitants discharged the cargo, one-third being seized for the Yucatan Government, one-third taken by the inhabitants for salvage, and the remaining third was stolen by the natives. The latter also stole all the clothing and everything belonging to the passengers, some fifteen in number, including three ladies and seven children. The three ladies and seven children, when last heard from, were entirely destitute, and no one could be obtained at Belize to go to their succor on account of the outrageous Mexican laws.

DROWNED

Walter Hutchings, drowned, yesterday, at Communipaw, was a son of Rev. Samuel Hutchings, of Newark.

MAYHEM.

John Brennan, a prominent citizen of Brooklyn, bit the nose off of Peter Melady in a drunken fit, last night.

ARRIVED.

The frigate Portsmouth, which arrived last night from Rio Janeiro, brought a large number of naval officers and seamen from the frigate Lancaster.

EGYPTIAN BUTLER.

An official report of the attack by Consul Butler upon Major Campbell, at Alexandria, Egypt, made by General Loring, who was present, shows that it was undoubtedly a premeditated attack on the part of Butler and his man Wadleigh to murder Campbell. While at the office of the Chief of Police, giving his testimony and demanding the arrest of Wadleigh, the latter attempted to draw a revolver and shoot General Loring, and was only prevented from so doing by the police.

WHO CARES?

view with a reporter on political matters, shows Senator Anthony is at Saratoga, and, in an inter- no change in his Republican sentiments.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

Reports of passengers on the steamer Bristol are to the effect that no sail was put over the bow to stop the leak, and only fortunate circumstances prevented a most grave disaster. The masts of the bark sunk by the Bristol are above water, and a light is affixed to one of them. At the time of the collision, the steamer was running sixteen miles an hour, in a dense fog. After leaving Newport, the pressure of the water opened her seams, her hold filled almost immediately, and she was obliged to be beached before going nine miles, to prevent her sinking. When run ashore, she had three feet of water on the cabin floor; and when the passengers were taken off the water was six inches deep on the main deck. Among the passengers were Rev. D. Hollister, James H. Buchanan, and William Dfrees, of Indiana, Mrs. Giebrett, of Washington, Otto Erlbach and wife, of New Orleans, and a large number of other Western and Southern people. The owners of the bark will claim damages of the Narragansett Company, of whom Jay Gould is President.

WIFE MURDER.

James Kanie was arrested in Williamsburgh last night, for the murder of his wife by throwing a kerosene lamp at her, which exploded, cutting her fearfully and setting fire to her clothing.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11—8 p. m.—The area of lowest barometer is now south of the lower lakes, and will move into New England, with clearing weather and northerly winds from Lake Erie to West Virginia, extending eastward by Monday over the Middle and Eastern States, with southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas in the meantime, from Virginia northward. Variable southerly and northeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. Northerly and westerly winds, with clearing weather, from Minnesota to Michigan, and southward to the Ohio Valley, extending by Monday to the lower lakes.

Severe Thunder Storm.

WORCESTER, Aug. 11.—This city was visited, this afternoon, by the most severe thundershower ever experienced here. Four houses were struck by lightning, and the streets, in many places, were badly washed by the rain.

THE CANVASS.

Senator Sumner to the Hon. A. D. White.

The President's Treatment of Fred. Douglass.

Grant's Record as War Secretary Ad Interim.

Ex-President Johnson on the Duty of Patriots.

Senator Wilson Closes His Canvass of Indiana.

Miscellaneous Political News from All Sections.

SENATOR SUMNER TO HON. A. D. WHITE—GRANT'S TREATMENT OF FRED. DOUGLASS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—The following is Mr. Sumner's letter to Hon. A. D. White in reply to some remarks of the latter in a recent public speech, concerning the President's treatment of Frederick Douglass:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

I am surprised by a statement purporting to proceed from you, which I find under the telegraphic head, to the effect that I have misrepresented the facts with regard to Frederick Douglass. In making the allegation you defend the Commissioners to San Domingo, and allege that Mr. Douglass was well treated by them. I have never said the contrary, nor have I ever alluded to the treatment he received from them. Not a word or hint can be found on the subject, or anything written or spoken by me. My allusion was to the exclusion of Mr. D. from the common table of the mail packet on the Potomac, almost within sight of the Executive Mansion, probably on account of color, and I added that the President, on whose invitation he had joined the Commission, never uttered a word in rebuke of this exclusion, and, when entertaining the returned Commissioners at dinner, carefully omitted Mr. Douglass, who was in Washington at the time, and thus repeated the indignity. On this you are represented as remarking that General Sigel was also omitted, but that in fact, Mr. Douglass and General Sigel had already left for their homes, forgetting that Mr. Douglass continued in Washington; and you do not allow yourself to doubt that, had they been in town, they would have been included in the invitation. Your apology clearly shows your opinion that they ought to have been invited. But please not to forget that there was a reason for inviting Mr. D. that did not exist in the case of General Sigel. The General was white, and he had suffered no indignity on board a mail packet which it was in the power of the President to rebuke by example. But you are mistaken in the facts, as appears by the newspaper press of the time. The Commissioners reached Washington on the [illegible]. They were entertained at [illegible] evening of the [illegible] dinner by the President, March [illegible]. On the day before the dinner Mr. Douglass presided at the Convention to nominate a Delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia, and in taking the chair made a speech. Mr. Chipman was nominated against Mr. Douglass, who made another speech, thanking his supporters for their votes. To gratify the friends of Mr. Douglass, there was an understanding that he should succeed Chipman as Secretary of the District. These things show that Mr. Douglass was not only in Washington, but conspicuously so, presiding at a [illegible] for Congress. But we are not left to inference. Mr. A. M. Green, of Washington, who at the Convention nominated Mr. Douglass for Congress, assures me that he did not leave town till some days later. Mr. Green further states, in a note dated Aug. 10, now before me, that about this time he and one of his friends called on Mr. Douglass in relation to his appointment by the President as Secretary of the District. That Mr. D., while thanking him for their earnestness in his behalf, assured them that he had no hope of success; that he had new evidence of the conservative character or tendency of the Administration which warranted him in the opinion that we could not succeed; and Mr. Green says that Mr. Douglass added these words: "I was not only neglected without any rebuke for the offence from the President, but the Commissioners have been invited to dine with the President, and the same spirit of neglect has been exhibited in that respect also." Mr. Green adds that recently, while on the way to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, Mr. Douglass, in conversation with Mr. Downing and himself, referred in a complaining spirit to this circumstance. I have also before me a note, dated Aug. 10, from Mr. Wormley, so well known for his excellent hotel in Washington, who says that he asked Mr. Douglass, shortly after his return, if he had dined with the President and the Commissioners, to which he answered: "No; and for the good reason that I was not invited;" and then added: "It is no use to deny it, but I feel it keenly." This was at Mr. Douglass' office. On another occasion at his son's house, referring to the same thing, he said to Mr. W., "I feel it keenly." Mr. Gray, recently of the Legislative Council of the District, to which position he was nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and now a School Trustee, assures me [illegible] that Mr. Douglass spoke to him of the omission by the President with the same feeling that he exhibited to Mr. Wormley and Mr. Green. These witnesses are all colored; but even with the new law, nobody would question their testimony. I add my own acquaintance with the case at my house. Mr. D., while speaking not unkindly, said that he felt the President's neglect in not asking him to dine, which was more noticeable as he had gone to San Domingo at the express invitation of the President, and on his return was insulted on board the Potomac mail packet. He added that an invitation from the President would have been a proper rebuke to those who had insulted him. I will add that it is a matter of common notoriety that Mr. D. will not disguise his feeling on account of this Presidential incident. Such are the facts on the evidence. I think you will clearly see, my dear sir, that if there is any misstatement, or as you express it, perversion of facts, it is not on my part. Faithfully yours,

(Signed) CHARLES SUMNER.

To the Hon. A. D. White.

On behalf of Mr. Sumner it may be said that the Senator only replies to Mr. White because his accuser was an official representative of the Administration at the time of the transaction alluded to, and also because he is charged with garbling the facts that occurred. Mr. Sumner will leave here to-morrow for New York, and on the evening of that day for Boston. He does not expect to make any speeches in the present campaign, although the invitations to that effect pour in on him from all sections of the country in countless numbers.

GRANT'S RECORD AS WAR SECRETARY AD INTERIM.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The *Sun* in the morning prints a full expose, occupying nearly a dozen columns of Grant's corrupt conduct while acting as Secretary of War. The pith of these detailed disclosures is as follows: When, by arrangement with President Johnson, Grant displaced Stanton, and became Secretary of War *ad interim*, entering upon the personal control of the War Department, he at once gave peculiar attention to three objects as follows: Paying in full large sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to half a million or more [which] had been retained by Mr. Stanton on account of frauds in mixed grain furnished for the Army of the Potomac, the frauds having been detected and part of the money restored by the immediate agents of the fraudulent contractors, in whose hands it was. Mr. Stanton also withheld further sums which would have been due had the frauds not been found out and proved. These sums Grant paid in full. The second of Grant's three objects was the transfer to a ring of speculators in California of a tract of land known as the Military Reservation No. 7, commanding Mare Island Navy Yard. This property whose possession was essential to the military safety of the navy yard, was worth $70,000,000. Mr. Stanton had sternly repelled and resisted every overture looking to its transfer, but Grant, after he became Secretary of War *ad interim*, promptly surrendered it, the Government receiving [illegible] between $3,000 and $4,000 only. The third object to which General Grant especially devoted himself, when he became Secretary of War *ad interim*, was the protection of his old associate and crony, Paymaster General Brice, in carrying through and concealing the payment of large amounts of public money upon forged bounty claims. These forged claims had been got up by a claim agent in Washington, named Lowenthal, who presented them to Brice, from whom he had received various payments, and one of which had been proved a forgery before a Committee of the House of Representatives, to the amount of about $47,000.

LIBERAL JOLLIFICATION MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANSFIELD, O., Aug. 11.—The Democrats and Liberal Republicans held a large and enthusiastic jollification meeting last night over the result in North Carolina. A salute was fired, a bonfire built on the west side of the public park, and a stand improvised, over which was raised a big, white hat, labelled, "Greeley and Brown." A band of music and rockets also contributed to the attractions. Speeches were made by Judge G. W. Geddes, M. D. Harter, Hon. B. Burns, A. J. Mack, and Andrew Stevenson. The grounds for rejoicing were explained by claiming that the Democrats had won a moral victory in North Carolina, notwithstanding they had lost the Governor by a small majority, and by the assertion that the Republican majority of 20,000 just after the close of the war had been melting away until the Democrats had now secured the Lieutenant Governor, a majority of the Legislature, involving a Democratic Senator, and five out of the eight members of Congress. Frauds were hinted at as depriving them of the full fruits of the victory in the election of the entire State ticket. The vote was claimed as sure for Greeley in November. Judge Geddes said that he had heard many times for the past twelve years that the Democratic party was dead, but he felt assured, from what he saw before him and from the unmistakable signs of the times, that it was not only still alive, but kicking. There was a rebellion in the ranks of the opposition to Grant's personal government, and a large number of Republicans had sundered their party ties and joined with the Democrats to turn out a corrupt and infamous Administration. He thought the Democracy should give these Republicans a hearty welcome. The Republicans were troubled to know how Democrats could support Greeley, and were further troubled to know how Republicans could fight in the Democratic ranks side by side with their old enemies. He thought that the most of their troubles arose from the fact that the coalition was bound to be successful. He professed himself able to swallow Greeley and Brown with the utmost relish. He proceeded at some length in an orthodox Democratic speech. Colonel Burns spoke very briefly, saying that a few months since he could not have believed that he would ever be called upon to stand politically under the old white hat of Horace Greeley. He felt it due in the interest of consistency that he should take an early occasion to defend his position in the present struggle, and he hoped soon to meet his friends with a prepared speech, in which he could do justice to himself. In the meantime, not to be misunderstood, he would say that under no circumstances would he vote for Grant, and as a true and loyal member of the Democratic party he felt disposed to support its nominees.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREELEY MEETING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIMA, O., Aug. 11.—A Greeley and Brown meeting was held here, last evening, in the City Hall, and was addressed by Hon. D. J. Carlton. He arraigned General Grant's Administration, charging the President with corruption, extravagance, nepotism, inattention to public business, unwarranted use of military power, personal favoritism, &c. He called attention to the debts of the Southern States, claiming they had been largely increased since the war, and holding the present National Administration responsible. He accepted the cry of "anything to beat Grant" as the platform of his party, for the present Administration was the very embodiment of corruption, and there was no hope to be freed from it except in the election of Horace Greeley. He referred to Greeley's efforts in behalf of the Fenians who had been imprisoned in England, giving him credit for the release of Generals Meany and Halpine, after a vain effort to secure the influence of Grant's Government in the same direction. This caused considerable applause from the Irish element present. He also alluded to the French arms sale, arraigning Grant as the enemy of the Germans in their late war. T. E. Cunningham, the Chairman, followed in a short speech, at the close calling for three cheers for Greeley and Brown, which were given, and the meeting adjourned.

DECLINES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 11.—Hon. J. K. Graves, Liberal candidate for Congress in the Third District, publishes a letter in the morning papers declining the nomination on account of his many business engagements, and adds in a postscript: "It is proper for me to state that I am in hearty sympathy with the Liberal movement, and still support Greeley and Brown, and will labor for the success of the ticket.

EX-PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Ex-President Johnson spoke here, last evening, two hours and a quarter. Mr. Johnson said he was no candidate for office. The Government had been drifting from its constitutional moorings, and had become the plaything of an irresponsible Congress, at the dictation of a usurping Executive. He reviewed President Grant's Administration with severity, and discussed official gift-taking as bribery. He favored one term and the election of President by a direct vote. The re-election of Grant would be a great national disaster. He accepted Greeley [illegible] on principle [illegible] circumstances, beyond human control, which has limited the choice between two men, patriots cannot hesitate to choose Greeley. It is no time to say that is or is not my party, but let us all unite in saying this is my country. The country must have reconciliation and a restoration of civil rights to all its citizens, confidence between the sections, and a reform of the Civil Service. He pleaded for a return of the ancient reverence for the Constitution and official obli[illegible]

THE BOURBONS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 11.—Mayor W. C. Moran, nominated two years ago as a candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, on the Democratic ticket, and member of the Executive Committee that called the Louisville Convention, has issued an address to the Democracy of Indiana, in which he denounces the nomination of Greeley, and calls on the Democrats of the State to organize to send delegates to the Louisville Convention on the 3d of September. He claims that there are thousands of Democrats who see no occasion for turning their backs on the party, and who will not support a Republican President.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—About twenty Republicans assembled at the United States Court Room, yesterday, and nominated Sanbourn Lewis as a candidate for Congress. So quiet was the meeting kept that even the Congressional Committee knew nothing of the meeting until late last night. In consequence of the manner in which it was conducted, it is denounced by leading Republicans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOOSTER, Ohio, Aug. 11.—The Republicans held a large and spirited jollification meeting here last night. The meeting convened in the Court House, but afterwards adjourned to the open air, to accommodate the hundreds who could not gain access into the Court Room. Speeches were made in the Court House by Captain R. R. Donnelly and Hon. M. Welker, and in the open air by Ben. Douglass, Captain A. S. McClure, and M. L. Smyser. Immediately after the meeting a Grant and Wilson Club was organized, and 400 names enrolled. The Democratic and Liberal jollification over North Carolina had taken place a week before on receipt of the first news from that State.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 11.—A large Grant and Wilson meeting was held, last evening, in the Court-House square, which was quite a spirited affair. A successful torchlight procession, the torch-bearers wearing a gay uniform, preceded the speaking, marching through the principal streets. Major L. D. Woodworth, of Youngstown, candidate for Congress in the Seventh District was to have addressed the meeting, but sickness prevented. Speeches were made by Walter Campbell, of Youngstown, brother of Governor Campbell, of Wyoming Territory. Mr. Campbell, confined himself principally to a comparison of the two parties. Major McKinley followed in a glorifying speech on the result in North Carolina. Captain Ed. S. Meyer, of the Regular Army, who has lived South since the war, next spoke. According to his statement of personal observation, the feeling of reconciliation, which is claimed by some, has scarcely any existence, just the contrary being true. E. B. Ballard sang a campaign song, and Eli Miller closed the meeting with an exhortation to Republicans to do their duty.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—A Greensboro, North Carolina, dispatch states that Judge Settle addressed a mass ratification meeting there last evening. He claimed that they were celebrating one of the greatest political victories ever achieved in North Carolina. The new party with no name had declared, as North Carolina went in August so would go the Union in November, and it made a better fight than it ever will be able to make again. It fought, however, under a black flag, observing none of the rules of honorable warfare, aided by Tammany money and emissaries skilled in all its manipulating of registration, books, ballot-boxes, and election returns. In spite of all, however, the Republicans elected Caldwell by 2,000 majority, and the Executive Department of the State will be in the hands of an honest man for the next four years, although, by gerrymandering, the Democrats have elected a majority of the Legislature. In regard to himself, he believed he was fairly elected to Congress, but the refusal of rights to vote of hundreds by the Ku-Klux and Tammanyites in his district leaves an apparent majority for his opponent. He claimed that the Republicans gained over 7,000 votes in the recent election, mostly among the white people of the Western part of the State. He reviewed the past history of Greeley, and said the colored people of the South will not support him, as they saw him in one night trade away his lifetime principles for the Ku-Klux vote. Under Grant's administration peace had been brought to their firesides, hundreds saved from murder, and thousands from scourgings. He closed with an eulogy of President Grant.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—Yesterday was a lively day in this city. Senator Wilson in the afternoon, made his great speech in defence of the Administration to a large and enthusiastic audience. Several of the surrounding towns sent in delegates by special trains. In the evening there was a grand torchlight procession in honor of the news from North Carolina, and Senator Pratt, of Logansport, delivered, to a large audience in the Rink, a masterly speech of two hours' duration, which was much praised for its fairness and ability.

Senator Wilson left for his home in Natick last night, after addressing an immense crowd at Warsaw.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—An immense meeting was held Saturday evening, in the Park, to celebrate the Republican victory which was universally conceded to be the largest political meeting ever held here. It was composed exclusively of citizens of Cleveland. The number gathered is estimated by competent judges to range from 12,000 to 15,000. Speeches were made by Hon. J. P. Robinson, Hon. F. C. Sherman, Hon. N. G. Blake, Dr. Miller, editor of the *Anzeiger*, and the Hon. Davis Cadwell. The meeting was ushered in by a salute of 200 guns and a display of fire-works. It wound up by the Grant Wide Awake Clubs making a magnificent display of fire-works. The Republicans claim that they will carry the city by 1,500 majority for Grant and Wilson and Cuyahoga County by 5,000.

J. W. Carson, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has announced his intention of giving his support for Grant on the ground of good business policy, saying that he had no confidence in Greeley's financial ability. His course has taken the Democracy by surprise. His example, it is stated, has been followed by other Democratic business men.

The *Germania*, the oldest Democratic German paper in this city, and the *Anzeiger*, till recently a Greeley German paper, have both come out for Grant.

FOREIGN.

Scenes in Paris at the Opening of the New French Loan.

Official Account of the Butler-Campbell Shooting Affair at Alexandria, Egypt.

Egypt.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The following is Brigadier General Loring's official statement of the Butler-Campbell shooting affair in Egypt:

ALEXANDRIA, July 14, 1872.

To General C. P. Stone, Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: On the evening of the 13th inst., being late in the city, myself and two officers, Colonel Aleck Reynolds and Major Campbell, dined together. After we had dined, and, on passing out, we saluted, in the politest manner possible, Mr. Butler, Consul General of the United States, who was sitting in the same saloon. We had all passed into the street when Consul General Mr. Butler called repeatedly to Major Campbell, in the most extraordinary and offensive manner. The Major turned towards Mr. Butler, to learn the cause of his trouble, and asked why he addressed him in so offensive a manner. The Consul said to him: "I wish to see you, sir, and rising from his chair rushed upon the Major inflicting blows which were returned. At the outset, and before Butler had left his seat, a man by the name of Wadleigh, a companion and employe of the Consul, seated near him at the same table, rose simultaneously with him, drawing his pistol at the same time, and exclaiming, "Let us commence work," or words to that effect, and instantly commenced firing at the Major, the Consul exclaiming, "Give it to him, Wadleigh." It was in the evening, but light enough to see all the movements. This man Wadleigh, after firing five or six shots, at the Major, one of which took effect, badly wounding him in the leg, endangering its loss, if not his life, ran into the dining saloon in the direction of the back door, and the affair ceased here. I did all I could to prevent its continuance, while the Consul General was doing everything in his power to cause the death of Major Campbell. I went to the office of the Chief of Police to find out if there was any possibility of having the assassin arrested. The Consul followed me to the office with these men, and here refused to allow the arrest of Wadleigh. When I demanded his arrest he (Wadleigh) stepped back slightly in the rear of Mr. Butler, and put his hand upon his pistol, evidently with the intention of drawing it, but was prevented by the police present. I then asked not only that he be arrested, but that he be placed in irons. At this stage Butler said that he would arrest and be responsible for him, but could not put his friend in irons. These are the facts, briefly told, as they come to my immediate knowledge. While at the police office, Mr. Butler's companions throughout the affair voluntarily informed me that he condescended to dissuade Butler and Wadleigh from making the attack, but he could not do so, showing that the whole affair was a premeditated thing to kill Major Campbell. Before the Chief of Police could get there, I was compelled to leave his office with Major Campbell in search of medical aid, as he was bleeding profusely from the wound.

With my best regards, I am, General, your obedient servant.

(Signed) LORING, Brigadier General.

France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The extraordinary scenes in Paris on the day the French loan was opened are thus described by the correspondent of the London *Times*: "One of the strangest and most striking among the scenes to be witnessed yesterday evening, at many points throughout Paris, where eager and animated groups of would-be investors gathered, was the spectacle afforded by the motley crowd, composed of people of all ranks and classes, who had collected around the Palace de l'Industry. At this point at night the people came swarming in hundreds and thousands, including a very large proportion of the industrial classes. The gradually-invading host spread itself on the whole extent of the Champs Elysees, taking possession of all the chairs, tables, benches, and booths until about midnight, when the gardens had assumed the appearance of a vast, disorderly camp of men, women and children. Paying no heed to the dampness of the ground and the dripping from the branches of trees, they were lying huddled together in groups in the most varied and often fantastic attitudes, whiling away the time till morning by laughing, chatting, chaffing, eating, and sleeping. A strong posse of *sergeants de ville* had been specially detailed to maintain order at the chief rallying place of the investing masses, but so much good nature and good order prevailed that their services had scarcely to be called into requisition. This crowd was made up of old men, young men, and mere boys, of decrepit old women, and girls of the most tender age. Almost without exception they belonged to the thoroughly industrious and saving part of the community. They were content to wait hour after hour, thickly packed. The military and police were, without exercise of harshness, exceedingly strict in their supervision. Heavy thunder showers that broke upon the city about 10 o'clock did not a little to thin the ranks of those who had come early in the hope of first reaching the cashiers' tables, but when midnight passed the gathering had gained more than its original dimensions, and about 3 o'clock a. m. a very short time sufficed to create a frantic rush. For a minute or two there was a tremendous crush and a roar of voices, but the *sergeants de ville* speedily drew the docile crowd of Parisians into orderly form, that of a seemingly endless tail, some four or five persons deep, which settled down into tranquil waiting for five or six hours more. At last, about 8 o'clock, the doors were opened, and the weary crowd began to march into the bureau and empty their pockets in competition for State bonds. Only relatives and friends bearing refreshments to those who had been waiting at the doors so long were allowed to pass within the barriers.

Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 11.—King Amadeus arrived at Bilboa, in the province of Biscay, yesterday, and was cordially welcomed by the people. The King issued pardons to several leading Carlists.

INDIANA.

An Abortion Case—Laying the Corner-Stone of a Church.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 11.—Dr. Brubach, a prominent physician of this city, was placed under bonds, yesterday, on a charge of producing an abortion upon the person of a young woman named Christina Kieme. Her alleged seducer, one Cramer, was also required to give bonds for both their appearances at the preliminary trial on the 17th inst., Miss Kieme not being able to appear before that time.

It is understood that Senator Wilson's Fort Wayne speech will be circulated in pamphlet form as a campaign document.

The corner-stone of the German Catholic Church was laid in Frenchtown, one of the suburban villages of this city, to-day, in the presence of a large number of citizens. Bishop Duvenger officiated. The edifice will cost several thousand dollars.

IOWA.

A New Bank—Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 11.—The People's Savings Bank, a new institution, begins business to-morrow. Its Directors include some of the most substantial business men and heavy capitalists of the city, and cannot fail to be a success.

At Webster City, to-day, a Mrs. Cook, laboring under a fit of insanity, attempted suicide by cutting her throat with a knife, inflicting a mortal wound.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—BEEVES—In consequence of the inferior descriptions of cattle offered this week, the market has dragged considerably. At the opening of the market country dealers attended in strong force, and were evidently determined to have a share of the best stock. This brought them in competition with New York and Brighton dealers, who, as usual, wanted to purchase all the best droves, leaving the mediums and inferior for the local trade. In this they were disappointed, and the market closed firm. On Friday there was the usual array of butchers on the ground, who, while anxious to buy cattle, were disposed to hang back until late in the day, in the hope that an increased supply would bring down prices, but, when too late, they found that the early buyers had fared the best, and, if anything, the market was firmer than on the previous day. The caterers for the watering places entered into sharp competition for tops, which were scarce, and secured some choice lots at sellers' prices. Yesterday's arrivals were, on the whole, very inferior in quality, and, consequently, the market dropped somewhat, but the supply being limited, it rallied, toward the close, although the business done during the day was of a dragging nature. To-day Weixel and Rosenthal found a ready market for twenty-two car loads of medium quality, which was about the only transaction of note which took place, the business done being principally confined to retail trade. Texas cattle, of which several car loads were received, did not meet much favor, and sold as low as 4c per lb.

RECEIPTS—The following are the receipts for the week in car loads, as taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday—5 cars cattle, 2 cars sheep, 31 cars hogs, 1 cars horses. Tuesday—12 cars cattle, 9 cars sheep, 41 cars hogs, 1 car horses. Wednesday—83 cars cattle, 8 cars sheep, 51 cars hogs, 2 cars horses. Thursday—160 cars cattle, 37 cars sheep, 23 cars hogs, 2 cars horses. Friday—118 cars cattle, 13 cars sheep, 29 cars hogs, 4 cars horses. Saturday—53 cars cattle, 37 cars sheep, 48 cars hogs, 5 cars horses. Sunday—24 cars cattle, 11 cars sheep, 27 cars hogs, no horses. Total—411 cars cattle, 117 cars sheep, 256 cars hogs, 16 cars horses. We correct our table of comparative value to correspond with the main ruling of the market: Premium, this week, $7.25@7.75; last week, $7 25@7 60. Extra, this week, $6 75@7.25; last week, $6.75@7.25. First quality, this week, $6.00@6 75; last week, $6.25@6.75. Second quality, this week, $5.25@6.00; last week, $5 75@6 25. Third quality, this week, $5 50@6 25; last week, $5 25@5 75. Inferior, this week, $4.00@5.50; last week, $4 50@5 25.

MILCH COWS—Nothing doing in this branch of trade. The receipts for the week have been light, and last week's prices have ruled.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The demand this week has been limited, and prices fell off a half cent per pound on lambs, and a quarter cent on sheep. The supply has been larger than the demand, and a large number remained in the pens to-day. The average price for sheep has been from 4 to 6c, and for lambs, 6 to 9½c per lb. The quality has been fair, but not equal to last week's averages.

HOGS—Two hundred and sixty-six loads were received, but there is no demand for them here. They were accordingly fed and sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—Prices for medium horses are about the same as last week. The supply has been good, and a fair business was done. Some good workers and drivers changed hands from $150 to $300; $800 was given for a very fine and fast driving horse.

A CELESTIAL VISITOR.

The Much Talked-of Comet—What German and Swiss Astronomers Say About It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—The Marseilles *Tribune* of July 21, has the following sensational news from the celestial regions:

"Astonishing intelligence comes to us that a comet, answering in all its elements which have been determined be that whose appearance during the present month was predicted last February by Professor Plantamour, has actually been observed nearly simultaneously by two astronomers—Professors Bockh, of St. Petersburg, and Plantamour, of Geneva. The former scientist, having a larger telescope, saw the new celestial body some two days before it came within the range of Plantamour's less powerful instrument. Professor Bockh's discovery was announced to the St. Petersburg *Gazette* on June 20 last, in the following words: "At 35 minutes past 3 o'clock this morning, Professor Bockh, of the Imperial University, discovered a small or very distinct comet or patch of nebulous matter not set down in the charts. It was in right ascension 18 hr., 38 min., 26 sec., and south declination 12 deg., 18 min.

Three days afterward an announcement of the same nature was printed in the Swiss *Times*, the merit of the discovery being given to Professor Plantamour. The instrument used by the Russian astronomer was one of the most powerful reflecting telescopes in the world, rivalling the famous Rosse reflector in its space penetrating capacity. It has an aperture of five feet nine and three quarter inches, a focus of nearly fifty feet, and weighs nearly three tons. Plantamour went to St. Petersburg, and the two worked together, as they have been doing ever since, keeping the results of their labor perfectly quiet until within the last few days. The St Petersburg *Gazette* now publishes in full the results which have been arrived at. Plantamour was right when he asserted that the orbit of his comet crossed that of the earth in such a way as to necessitate a collision of the two bodies. Bockh and Plantamour state that there is no reason to disbelieve that the orbit of the comet is strictly a parabola, and that in passing on towards the sun the new and terrible visitor to the solar system will smite the earth on August 12—with what result, however, it is impossible to foretell. When first observed, the comet was far beyond the most distant point reached by Neptune. Subsequent observations show that it is moving with a velocity of about nineteen miles a second—about the rate the earth moves in its orbit—and that early in August it will be visible to the naked eye as a small patch of light 12½° west of the polar star. It will become more and more distinctly visible, and the tail will be seen divided into three parts thenceforward until the collision takes place. It will increase in apparent size and splendor until its light shall fill the entire heavens, rendering the stars, the moon, and even the sun, invisible. As to the exact moment of contact there is a disagreement between the results arrived at by the astronomers, Bockh giving it August 12, at 20 minutes to 4 p. m., Greenwich time, while Plantamour places it at half-past 6 p. m., a difference of 2 hours and 50 minutes."

The above appears in the New York *World* to-day, credited to a Marseilles party; but as no comet is visible to the English or American astronomers, the probability of a hoax is strong. There is, however, considerable talk here on the comet question in connection with the brilliant display this week of aurora, falling meteors, etc. A meteoric stone, weighing several pounds, is said to have fallen in William street on Tuesday night, and is now on exhibition.

MISSOURI.

Revenue Seizure—A Probable Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—A despatch received from Senator Wilson, to-day, says he is obliged to go home in consequence of being worn out. He will speak in this State, however, early in October.

A large lot of matches, sent here from a factory in Cleveland, were seized yesterday by the Internal Revenue officers for irregularity in stamping, and a telegram was sent to the United States officers in Cleveland to seize the factory.

The body of a floater, bearing marks of violence, was found in the river yesterday. The body marks show foul play.

The woman, named Annie Curtis, who was found dead near the head of Vance street, died from natural causes.

Obituary.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 11.—Mrs. Mathews, mother of Vice President Colfax, aged 67, died at half-past 4 o'clock this afternoon. The cancer that has affected her for five or six years has been very malignant. More than once the fatal signs of approaching dissolution have appeared, but the new remedies, sought for by her family in every country, have kept its ravages at bay, and the unwearied nursing of her husband and family have undoubtedly prolonged her life. Last winter, however, she grew worse, and since her return from Washington has steadily declined, suffering great agony much of the time. She will long be remembered at Washington as having presided at her son's receptions during his Speakership, while he was a widower. She was then the life of the social circle, brilliant in conversation for one of her years, and universally honored. Her end was peaceful and without much suffering. Her funeral obsequies will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

Fires.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Seven dwellings on Wood street were burned last evening. Loss, $20,000.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—The dry goods store of Weldon Davis, [illegible] Cedar Chapel, Hardeman County, together with the entire stock, was burned on Thursday night. The fire was the [illegible] Loss, $20,000; uninsured. work of an incendiary.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 11.—A destructive fire occurred at Hoopville, 11 miles from this city, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, yesterday afternoon. The largest [illegible] hotel, owned by R. E. Robinson, and which has [illegible] for some years kept as a summer resort, was destroyed. The fire originated in a defective flue. Several guests barely escaped their lives, losing all they had. Nothing was saved from the building except a large mirror and a few pieces of furniture. Loss about $150,000; $9,000 insurance.

Work Stopped.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 11.—While the dredge boats of the Canal Company were at work, at 10 o'clock this morning, recovering the coffer dam at the upper basin of the canal, General Murray, United States Marshal, of Kentucky, appeared on the spot and ordered the dredging stopped. The boat hands complied with the order, and the boats were tied up for the rest of the day. There will be new developments to-morrow.

Drowned Himself While Suffering With Delirium.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 11.—A German butcher, named Edward Streiberger, while in a fit of delirium incident to typhoid fever, eluded the vigilance of his watchers on Friday night, near midnight, and wandered away and was not found until last night, when a man fishing at the State dam found his body floating in the water.

Fatal Coal Accident.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 11.—A young married lady, Mrs. John Jones, residing on Hamlin street, Allegheny City, attempted to light a fire this morning with kerosene oil. The can, containing two gallons of oil, exploded, throwing it all over her and setting her on fire. She was burned to a crisp, and died within four hours.

A Ruffian Caged.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Aug. 11.—Patrick Hester, the notorious leader of the "Molly McGuires" of this region, was, yesterday, sentenced to 2 years and 7 months imprisonment for leading a riot at Shamokin last May and forcibly breaking open the Catholic cemetery.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Ten couples of Polanders of the city of LaSalle were married at the German Catholic Church in Peru yesterday.

Father Gavazzi addressed a large congregation in this city to-day; in the morning at Spring Street Congregational Church, and in the evening at Spring Street Methodist Church. The evening discourse related to his mission work. Large collections were made.

Saturday afternoon the iron bridge across the Shenango River, at New Castle, Pa., broke down during a heavy thunder storm. One man who took refuge under it was killed.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Aug. 11.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Katie, from Chillicothe, towing canal boats Legraux and North America, loaded with corn for Chicago. The Legraux had been detained five weeks in Spring Lake by low water. Canal boat Gen. Jackson, from Peru, with corn for Chicago. Departed—Steamer Katie, light, for Peru. The canal boat Industry, with a light load of hard coal and pig iron, dropped down to Peru. Canal boats Ocean Spray and Danube, which entered Spring Lake with the Legraux, are still detained there. Two feet six inches of water on Kickapoo bar.

CANAL—Passed In—Gen. Jackson, Legroux, and North America, all with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Monarch, with a partial load of flour for LaSalle and Peru; G. L. Booth, light for La Salle; Industry, with pig iron and hard coal for Peru. Eight feet four inches of water on mitre sill of Lock 15.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 11.—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Wm. Tweed; bark Board of Trade; schooners Thos. Parsons, Northern Belle, Oak Leaf, Frank Barker, Sunrise, Laura Belle, J. Simons, C. A. Simons, Cleveland, M. R. Goff.

PASSED UP—Propeller Jay Gould; schooners Netta Weaver, Moderia, A. W. Lucky, Oneida.

WIND—Northeast.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Succotash—Lessons for the Kitchen, by Mrs. Sam. Jones—A Helpmeet—The Hired Girl Question Being Solved—Girls Who Do Not Go Out to Do Housework—The Old and the New in Housekeeping.

From our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 10.

NEIGHBOR RURAL: I send you, with this, a few ears of Burr's Mammoth Sweet Corn, which I think you will pronounce a superior sweet corn. It is a little later than some kinds, but the ears are so large, and withal so rich, that I am surprised that more of it is not planted. We could not think of keeping house at this season of the year did we not have a good supply of this delicious sweet corn. I also send you a quart of green beans; now, don't laugh, for the beans and corn will give you a good dinner of "succotash." I know you have plenty of both corn and beans, but I fear that modern cookery has deprived you of "succotash," the great dish of the ancient Narragansetts, who, no doubt, invented it. I need not tell Mrs. Rural how to make it, for all that is required is to call your attention to the fact then, when made, it is delicious, wholesome, and withal an inexpensive dish for the dinner-table. You may tell some of the young housekeepers how to get up the dish, if you please, for it appears to be one of the lost arts of cookery that ought to be restored, and I turn the task over to you. To make succotash, you boil green corn and beans together. The corn is cut from the cob, and the beans shelled. Some people prefer a large proportion of corn. The mixture can be made to suit the tastes of all. Milk, butter, salt, and pepper are added to suit the taste. A piece of roast mutton, potatoes, succotash, bread, butter, and coffee,—that is the kind of dinner that we used to get up when I assisted Mr. Esquire Jones. I am sorry to say that we, too, have allowed such dinners to go out of date; but Sam brought home a quarter of mutton, yesterday, and we had an old-fashioned dinner, that brought back pleasant memories; and this suggested to me that the same kind of a dinner would do you good. It is simple, easily gotten up, and needs no cake, no pies, tarts, or what-not for dessert; in short, it is a dinner complete in itself. What more can a reasonable mortal ask?

By the way, Mr. Rural, that package of letters is too valuable to lie such a long time in your desk; at least some of them ought to be printed without delay, for they give some valuable hints in regard to domestic affairs. That was a good one in regard to the slop-barrel on wheels, and Sam, is having one made. He had a couple of wheels of a Lapeer cultivator, whose reputation was ruined by later improvements, and the wheels had been put in the stable-loft. I have wondered many a time what Sam was keeping those wheels for. "They will come in play some day," he said to me; and now they will answer a good purpose, for they are large and stout, and, as they have been housed these past two years, are almost as sound as when new. So, you see, it is not safe to throw away these things, for they often come into play when we least expect it. I felt provoked at Sam, for throwing aside that cultivator, for he had used it only one season; but he said it would not pay to run it when so much better ones were to be had. Well, you see, I thought of that, and one day when I was in town, and saw a new cook-stove that was just the thing, with lots of nice furniture, and a water-tank that would hold half a barrel, I just thought that I could not afford to use the old stove any longer. The man said I might try it for a week, and, if it was not satisfactory in all respects, I might return it. "What on earth did you bring that stove home for?" said Sam. "Can't afford to use the old one." "My stars," said Sam. "Old one! Why, Betsy, that stove is [illegible]." "Well, my dear, what is the matter with your Lapeer cultivator? I think you told me that you could not afford to use it, for the best tools are the cheapest. Now, this is one of my kitchen tools, and I am to have a week's trial with it, and, if I find that I cannot afford to use the old stove, I want you to do as you did with the cultivator, for that you had on a week's trial, just as I am to have the stove."

Sam gave a good-natured laugh, for, you see, I had him, and he said, "Well, Betsy, go ahead with your new stove, if it does cost $80." I kept the stove, and had the old one put down in the cellar, and now Sam don't bank up the house as he used to do, for, when there is danger of freezing, we build a fire in the old stove, and the cellar is all right. You know, in building the chimney, the mason insisted on commencing it at the bottom of the cellar, as he said otherwise its weight would crack the walls, and all I had to do was to have a hole cut into the chimney for the pipe, and I now use it occasionally for other purposes. So you see that the old stove, like the old wheels, came into play after all. Yours respectfully,

AT HOME, Aug. 6. MRS. SAM. JONES.

P. S.—Don't forget those letters. If you haven't room for all, put in some of the short ones. MRS. S. J.

Well, the succotash was made and eaten, not with roast lamb, but with roast chicken. It is a superb dish, when made of fresh-plucked ears and new beans, flanked with spring chicken. Thanks to Mrs. Jones for the ears and the beans, and the suggestion of old memories. I thought of the forest-walls that surrounded the old log-house, and which receded,—the forest, not the house,—as, blow by blow with the woodman's axe, we carved down its sides and gave room for corn, and wheat, and oats. But the labor made strong muscles and involved steady habits, and, above all, gave a good appetite and sweet sleep. Then mother made succotash when came the days of roasting-ears. Try a dish of succotash, and not let all of the past of the Narragansetts fade from the memory of man. That portion of Mrs. J.'s letter in regard to other domestic matters, I leave to the patient wife, whose back-yard is filled with unpleasant odors, and whose cook-stove is not of the best.

For the want of space, I can only insert a few of the shortest letters of "that package."

A HELPMEET.

MRS. SAM JONES: I thank you for the independence that you exhibit in taking an active share in the management of the business in which the family are interested. I think, if the wife knew all about her husband's business, that there would be much less of family jars, except jelly jars. For one, I have turned over a new leaf, and, from this time onward, I propose to [illegible] stand at the side of my husband, not at his back. We women must have something to engage our thoughts, above the last new bonnet or the last new dress. James, my husband, [illegible] farm with me, [illegible] takes delight in discussing the plans of the [illegible] day's work as we sit on the porch after the [illegible] is done; and he says that the kitchen shall have everything as perfect as his farm-tools. There is no doubt that his idea will relieve me of a part of my former hard work, and this will give time for neighborly visits, which, in these days of the impossibility of getting help in the house, is out of the question. We cannot return to the simple fare of our fathers, but we can have such improvements in the appliances of the house as to aid much in the work. There is Mrs. Nellis, who scrubs her floor every afternoon, and it is truly worn out. James was over there one day when Mrs. Nellis was scrubbing away, and complaining of the hard work, for the weather was rainy, and the boys carried in mud on their boots. James came home in a brown study, and told of the hard time Mrs. Nellis had to keep her house clean, and feared the time when our three little boys would get to be big boys, with big boots on their feet, and keep the floors all in a state that would require a daily scrubbing out. Nonsense! said I. If Mrs. Nellis would have her floors painted, and keep them so, and mop them off with clear water once or twice a week, she would be saved all that back-aching work that she now complains of. Then she must have a foot scraper at each door, and an old broom handy to clean the mud from the big boots; that is all. The woman who scrubs her floor does so because her grandmother did so before her; but now, since we can have the luxury of a well-painted kitchen-floor, will not do excused from the scrubbing floor, simply to use soap on this painted floor and warm soft-water.

I wanted to say a word on women voting. Had we not better take a few lessons in assisting our husbands in managing our domestic affairs, before we undertake to manage the business of the County, the State, or the Nation? I simply make the suggestion. Yours, MAY.

THE WEEKLY WASHING AND IRONING.

MRS SAM JONES: I wish to add my mite to aid the poor, overworked wife. The fact is, Mrs. Jones, we do not study, as the men do, how to economize our labor. We do too much. We need to study system, in order that every step may count. I have wanted a girl to help me for some months past, but I have been unable to find one who would be of any value. The washing and ironing is the great mountain of labor, and I thought, if this could be disposed of, all would be easy, for the other part of the work I could get along with quite well. There was Mrs. Smith, who went out to wash occasionally; but she lived away two miles, so I went after her in a buggy on Monday morning and took her home in the evening. She did the washing and the ironing, for the family is not large,—only four of us. For this I paid her one dollar. After two or three weeks in this way, she said to me, "Mrs. Nolan, if you will bring your wash on Monday morning, and come after it the latter part of the week, I will do your washing and ironing for the same that you now pay me,—that is, for twenty-five cents a person,—and to include all the table and bed-linen for these persons. This will save you soap and fire, and slopping up of the kitchen with the work. Of course you will not need your washing machine and wringer, and you can lend them to me. You see that I will be at home and can see to my three children, while my husband is away at work, and then I can work, and also do the washing. I will lose no time in going and returning, and shall feel more at home with the children than when I have to leave them." This I thought was sensible, and so much to the point that I am surprised that it was not thought of before. I now put the clothes in the basket, set them in the buggy, and have a pleasant morning drive over to Mr. Smith's; and, on Friday evening, I invite husband to take a ride after tea for the clothes. I am delighted with the arrangement, and so is Mrs. Smith, as she says it is not half the trouble to do the washing at home that it was to go to my house to do it. Now, Mrs. Jones, is not this the beginning of solving the hired-girl question? I think it is. It is very simple, for there are plenty of women in the county who would like to take in family washing on this basis, who cannot go out from home, for they have small children to look after. They would soon earn enough to build a cistern, if their husbands cannot do it, and at least, with the money they thus earn, could purchase many comforts that otherwise they must forego. I have been making some inquiry among the neighbors, and find that a good washwoman will occupy about two days in doing the washing and ironing for a family of eight persons. That, at $1 a day, the usual price for such work, is $2. If we can get the work done for that sum by taking in one or two miles, we will be saved the annoyance of having it about, and the much dreaded washing day; at least the overworked wife, it will have lost its discomforts, and assume a much more pleasant aspect. I have now tested it for six months, and would not think of changing the plan, even if I could get kitchen help. I claim nothing for this discovery, for I think it is a great one for those of us who have had more than our share of work to do, and I write you in regard to it, and hope that you will tell it to the Savoy Farmers' Club, when it will get into the papers, and I trust be hailed as one step towards settling the vexed question of private help. MRS. N.

NOTE BY MRS. JONES: This is sensible, and the best thing that has been suggested of late. As the Farmers' Club is having a summer recess, I consign this to "the package," but withhold her Post Office address. MRS. J.

MRS SAM JONES: You are making a great fuss because you happened to work for Esquire Jones and caught Sam. I think that was a bold push, and I would not think of such a thing. Father rents a farm, and we three girls have nothing to do; that is, mother might do all the work if we were not at home, and she says we big girls ought to be earning something for ourselves; but we ain't going out to do housework; that may do for old-country people, but we won't do it. Mrs. Boyd came after one of us the other day, and offered us $4 a week to help her through the harvest, for they have lots of harvest help. I told her if she had plain sewing I would do it, but could not think of going out to work in somebody's kitchen, and wait on somebody's table,—not a bit of it. "Well," said Mrs. Boyd, "our kitchen is a pleasant one, with all the modern conveniences, and, as I work in it daily, you would have me for a companion, and we will take turns in waiting on the table. Certainly there is nothing degrading in that, and then you shall not be overworked, and shall show the comfort of a good home." Do you suppose, Mrs. Jones, that I am going to have it thrown in my face, after I am married, which I hope to be some day, that I went out to do housework? No, not I. But I sat down to ask you what you think of my [illegible] I hear they pay good prices for sewing on the machine, and I would like to learn some kind of a genteel trade, and then, if I get a chance to marry some good business man, I would not object; that is, if he was pretty well off. Yours, SALLY ANN.

NOTE BY MRS. J.: This is the same old story of gentility that has been instilled into the minds of that class who have to work for wages. The three big girls prefer to remain at home in idleness, rather than assist their father toward their own support. They wish to retain a shabby gentility. No well-to-do, industrious son of a farmer looks for such a wife as those girls would make, and the girls will finally marry some worthless vagabonds, who will lead them miserable lives. There is nothing more dignified than labor honestly performed, and the housework on a farm has many, very many, pleasant aspects. My father was poor, and I was compelled to go out to work, and I aimed to honestly earn the wages paid me. The idea of catching Sam was the last thing in my mind; but I am proud that my good intentions were appreciated, which might have been the same if I had not been out at work and been thrown in Sam's company. And I take this occasion to say to all those young ladies who fear they will marry the farmer's son if they do housework for the family, to cast such fears aside, and only aim to earn their wages. I shall simply put Miss Sally Ann's letter in "the package." MRS. S. J.

MRS. JONES: I am an old lady, but have been reading your letter to the Savoy Farmer's Club, and am pleased with your ideas. It appears to me that housework is to-day more laborious than it was fifty years ago. It is true that the open fireplace is no longer seen, and the neat cook-stoves are great labor-saving institutions, and, for doing the simple cooking of fifty years ago, would have lessened the labor of the cook nearly or quite one-half. Then, the water-tank, that contains some 15 gallons of hot water, ready at all times for use, is a great addition, as it saves the lifting on and off the hot water kettle. A man or a boy fills the tank for the day, and it needs no further looking after.

Bread and milk, mush with milk or maple molasses, bean soup, cold meat, and potatoes, then figured largely in our meals, and appeared to give satisfaction; but wealth has brought with it new desires, and all is changed. Instead of bringing the new appliances to lessen our labor, we have studied only how they may be applied to new demands. It now requires as many, or even more, hours of work with the sewing machine to make a dress, than it did by hand work; for the work is filled with extra stitches. I do not propose to find fault with this, but only state it as a fact, to account for the continued demand upon our time, when so much is said in regard to labor-saving implements. On the farm this is managed much better than [illegible] in the house. The fact is, we must give the subject more careful attention, and see if, in these new appliances, there is not some economy. The canning and drying establishments are doing something for us. We have sent the spinning, the weaving, and the dying, to the factory, and yet there appears no bright spot, no stopping-place in the labor of the day, that we can call our own. For all this, the wife and daughters are to blame, for they have, to a great extent, those matters within their control. Some dreamer is talking of teaching the art of housekeeping in [illegible] schools, and maybe the State of Illinois can be importuned to supply the funds for [illegible] of scholastic wisdom. Won't it be this kind [illegible] send your order to the great Humfunny to [illegible] of domestic dry-nursing, for a drum school [illegible] chambermaid, or maid head cook? And yet there are parties of all work [illegible] to carry this Utopian [illegible] who are plann[illegible]. That they will fail scheme into operation will not deter them from and be laughed at, [illegible] close, for I am not in the attempt. I must [illegible] long letters. Respect- the habit of writing [illegible] MRS. G. fully yours,

THE WEATHER.

The weather has been [illegible] favorable to all farm work since my last, and [illegible] stock, and the harvest and hay is [illegible] next week the song of the [illegible], and the railroad [illegible] heard on the broadened out as they pass trains will [illegible] station. Summer has [illegible] station, and the sun is pen-filling the [illegible] long winter days to come, and we begin to realize that the spring and the summer are heaping the lap of the coming autumn with great stores of rural wealth. RURAL.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, No. 2, R. A. M.—Regular Convocation this Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. Degree. By order of the H. P. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y. Hall 88 West Lake-st.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 150 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive-sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, has just been thoroughly repaired and repainted, and is in excellent order for a first-class hotel. The dining room is [illegible], and the appointments of the house are of the best character. For particulars apply to or address

MURDOCH & DICKSON.
or JAMES B. EADS, St. Louis, Mo.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

PRICE, ROSENBLATT & CO.

Manufacturers of and Jobbers in Men's Furnishing Goods, have removed to their permanent location, Nos. 24 and 26 Lake-st., northwest corner Wabash-av., where we shall continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a complete stock of goods in our line.

REMOVAL.

GREENSFELDER, ROSENTHAL & CO.,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Have now removed to their New Store, 34 & 36 LAKE-ST., corner Wabash-av., and solicit calls from their friends and others to examine their stock and prices.

REMOVAL.

F. B. MARSHALL,

Real Estate Agent,

Has removed to Otis Block, Room 10, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

REMOVAL.

T. F. Phillips, Tailors' Trimmings,

10 AND 12 MADISON-ST.

FLOORING.

THE GARDEN CITY MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY CO.,

Cor. Twenty-second and Morgan-sts.,

Have the following in large quantities for sale, THOROUGHLY SEASONED:

2-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched.
Inch Georgia Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
1 1-4-inch Flooring, Dressed and Matched, Yellow Pine.
Also all SHOP WORK DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.
F. GUSTORF, Sec'y.

FURNITURE.

FASHIONABLE

FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.,

358 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

TO RENT.

TORENT,

Stores in the Burnt District on Wabash-av., Lake, and Clark-sts., single or double, suitable for wholesale or retail business, by J. M. MARSHALL, Real Estate Agent and House Renting Agency, No. 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

GENERAL NOTICES.

KNICKERBOCKER Insurance Company.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS:

Suits must be commenced on all policies of this company within one year from the time of the fire, or the claims will be barred.

Parties are advised not to sell their policies. [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY OPERATING THE **PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. W.**

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Engineer of this Company at Pittsburgh, Pa., until noon of Thursday, August 22, 1872, for the grading and bridging of the second track between Englewood and South Chicago, Ill., on the line of P., F. W. & C. R. W., the Company reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Profiles can be seen and further information can be obtained at the Engineer's office of Western Division, Fort Wayne, Ind.

F. SLATAPER, Chief Engineer.
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 29, 1872.

SEAMLESS BAGS.

COTTON SEAMLESS BAGS.

Stark A.
Ludlow A.A.
Lewiston A.
American A.

All the leading brands, at the lowest market price.
J. & H. CHAPMAN, 139 South Water-st.

FINANCIAL.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18, 1872.

A dividend of six (6) per cent has this day been declared to the creditors of the Teutonia Insurance Company who have properly proved their claims. Said dividend is payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland, on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. To facilitate collection, dividend orders will be mailed to creditors in ample time. Parties failing to receive them will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Money to Loan

On demand and on time, at low rates, by HAMMOND & WATSON, Financial Agents, 54 Washington-st.

Republic Insurance Certificates

Wanted. $3,000, due in December, for which we will pay 30 cents. HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Stocks for Sale.

$10,000 North Chicago City Railway;
$5,000 [illegible] Extinguisher,
$2,500 Traders' Insurance, by HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

Loans on Chicago Real Estate

For a term of years made by S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 71 East Madison-st.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TEAS, &c.

TEAS,

COFFEES AND SPICES,

VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

HONG KONG TEA CO.,

14 & 16 South Halsted-st., near Randolph.

HOTELS.

Continental Hotel,

ANDERSON & CO., Proprietors.

State-st., corner Eldridge-court,

CHICAGO, ILL.

A new house, and first-class in every respect. Terms $2.50 per day.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. W. BAILEY,

Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures. No. 10 LaSalle-st.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad and Office Outfits a specialty. 68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drawing Books and Paper,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

B. GRATZ BROWN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The letter of Governor Brown to Hon. J. R. Doolittle, accepting the nomination for Vice President by the Baltimore Convention, is as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jefferson City, Aug 8, 1872.

Gentlemen of the Committee:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated as candidate for the Vice President of the United States, by the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore.

For this mark of confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow-citizens, I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The distinction is one which I feel to be, in a great measure, undeserved where so many more suitable could have been found; and yet that feeling will render me doubly solicitous, should your action be confirmed, to discharge the duties of the high place with fidelity to your trust, with devotion to the public interest, and with inflexible resolution to prove not unworthy of such choice.

The fact that it reposes, also, upon the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati and proclaimed, without amendment, by the Democratic party at Baltimore, gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought only the deliverance of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and its liberties. To that end all minor considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism rather than any sticking for partisan advantage—which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement. It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not been negotiated or bargained. Its origin was from the people.

Though differing in the past on some issues of great magnitude, yet, now that they are settled, there is a hearty concurrence between us all upon the vital question agitating the public mind. What conduct of national affairs that involves, your Convention has well set forth in its platform, and its true accord with the Democratic ideas that guided our earlier administration is the best guarantee that it will restore equal rights, tranquil development, and constitutional rule.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, through you, to express my thanks to the great masses of your party who have since ratified your action with such signal unanimity, and to say to them that in accepting their nomination, I do so believing there is nothing in honor or in conscience that should prevent the most cordial co-operation, henceforth, in behalf of the policies presented. In concluding, it is proper to state that a severe illness has intervened since the reception of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and turn home.

With very great respect, yours truly,
[Signed] B. GRATZ BROWN.

SIGNIFICANT ADMISSIONS—O'BRIEN, TOM MURPHY, AND TWEED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

New York, Aug. 10.—The *Times* to-day makes the following significant admissions:

"The great battle-ground of the present campaign is in the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. However other States may go, the party which carries two of these three States will, in all probability, elect its candidates. Considering this fact, we desire to call the particular attention of Republicans and Republican managers to the necessities of the situation in the State of New York. While we have a reasonable assurance of success, it is accompanied with one imperative condition—that of thorough, vigorous, and instant organization and increasing labor. Follow the splendid example of Indiana, where Republican forces have been organized with military precision and thoroughness." It thus appears that the *Times* has paused long enough in its vituperation to take a rational survey of the electoral probabilities, and its note of alarm amounts to a cry of terror. Its demand for military precision on the Grant side is considered pretty good.

The *World's* correspondent at Charleston, S. C., writes that Governor Scott recently said to him that he did not care if Greeley were elected; that he (Scott) was not anxious about Grant's election; that Grant had spoken of his stealing, but that he would soon make a speech in which he would state that when Grant was elected to the Presidency he and his family were all poor, and he (Scott) and his family could have bought them out ten times over; that now Grant and his family were all rich, and could buy him out ten times over, and if he had got his by stealing, he would like to know how Grant got rich.

The *Tribune* says the bargain of the Democratic Senator, O'Brien, with Tom Murphy, was to the effect that in the consideration of funds and places to be provided O'Brien and his friends, the latter was to keep up a show of a Democratic organization in this city, and send delegates to Louisville to secure the nomination of a Bourbon Democrat.

As an excuse to obtain the appointment of additional Inspectors of Election in this city, the Custom-House party claim that through Tweed's influence over the Police Commissioners, appointment of Inspectors can be made in the anti-Greeley interest, and thus the anticipated majority for Greeley in New York County can be reduced in counting so as to give the State to Grant. It is widely asserted that as a part of the bargain with Tweed immunity from prosecution by the Attorney General in both civil and criminal suits against him is secured. It is well known that though O'Brien ran last fall as a pretended reformer, he has been in close and corrupt alliance with the Tweed-Murphy party in real estate speculations, and that at the election last year, Tweed furnished O'Brien with $148,000 to defeat Bradley. Evidence accumulates that Tweed is throwing his influence for Grant, hoping to make money out [illegible] Murphy runs the Government for another term of four years.

KU KLUX TO BE PARDONED—GRANT CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE—PITTSBURG SOLDIERS' CONVENTION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Washington, August 10.—It is stated that the President will shortly proceed to pardon out quite a number of the Ku-Klux now imprisoned at Albany and other points. The ostensible ground for the pardons is the delicacy of health of the offenders, and the means and whereby they were tried and convicted. The National Republican Committee here professes to be in receipt of such information from the various portions of the country as to show that there is a perfect stampede of the dissatisfied Democrats to Grant, and since the later returns from North Carolina, this Committee affects to see such an easy victory before it for Grant as to hardly make it worth while for it to do any more campaign work this season. It may be worth while to remark that this committee is not liberal in furnishing the names of its Democratic converts to Grantism. With a great flourish of trumpets, a few days since, both the Administration organs here published a call from fifty-one individuals, styling themselves "military men," urging the Union soldiers and sailors in this vicinity to attend the Burnside, Grant and Wilson Military Ring Convention, to be held at Pittsburgh next month. The military titles of all these gentlemen were paraded, and commented on with much fervor. A careful examination of the list shows that fifty out of the fifty-one are at present employed in the Departments, in various capacities, from $1,200 clerks up to the heads of Bureaus.

APPOINTMENT OF LIBERAL DELEGATES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 10.—The following named gentlemen were to-day appointed by the Liberal Republican County Convention, delegates to the Liberal Congressional Convention to be held at Morris on Aug. 15: H. D. Stearns, George P. Jones, S. W. Munn, James Shaw, C. E. Munger and H. W. Hardwood, of Joliet; Edward Conley, Dr. C. W. Cook, and Edward Alden, of Wilmington; Major J. M. Thompson, and John C. Church, of New Lenox; David Hunter, of Frankfort; Samuel Nelson, of Wilton; Winthrop Wright, of Plainfield; M. O. Cagwin, of Elwood, and August Scheffer, of Monee.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Des Moines, Aug. 10.—The Polk County Republican Convention to-day elected Kasson delegates to the Seventh District Congressional Convention, by a vote of 80 to 40. The Kasson party, having a majority of uncontested delegates, voted to admit the Kasson delegates from two townships, and allowed the contested delegations to vote on the questions of their own admission.

GRANT REJOICINGS.

Rock Island, Aug. 10.—An immense Republican meeting was held to-night in Moline. Not less than 3,000 persons were present. The Rock Island Artillery Company fired a salute in honor of the victory in North Carolina, and the Tanners had a parade. Hon James Lane, of Davenport, made the principal speech, followed by J. M. Beardsly, L. M. Haverstick, William Jackson, and others.

Council Bluffs, Aug 10.—The Republicans of this city held a jubilation meeting to-night, in honor of the great victory in North Carolina. A salute was fired in the public park, and the Court House was crowded to listen to a speech from Matilda Fletcher. She spoke for an hour and a half in vindication of the President, and called forth frequent and loud applause.

MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

New York, Aug 10.—A letter has been received by Senator James O'Brien from Blanton Duncan, asking him to organize a straight-out Democratic movement in the city. It is understood, however, that O'Brien declines to have anything to do with the matter.

A large audience, composed mostly of Irishmen and Germans, last night gave an enthusiastic reception to W. U. Saunders and G. W. Hutton, two colored men, who made Greeley speeches at Seventh street and Ninth avenue.

At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee here, last night, it was resolved that the Republican associations of the various districts shall meet on the 18th of August to elect delegates to the Utica Convention, to be held on August 21. A resolution was also carried for a meeting of societies for an assessment of primaries.

THE CANVASS IN MAINE.

New York, Aug 10.—Despatches from Maine say that very active canvassing is going on, on both sides, throughout the State. Senator Doolittle is working very hard in behalf of the Greeley ticket. Governor Noyes, of Ohio, has arrived and is addressing Republican meetings. Senator Wilson is also shortly expected there.

A Bangor (Me.) despatch says John Bingham, of Ohio, spoke there last evening, declaring the struggle to-day to be to restore to power that body of men who organized the rebellion. The question was whether, on the cry for a new distribution of offices, we shall turn our backs on the man who has not yet been found wanting. While Greeley's private life was blameless, the speaker thought he would be unsafe as a President. He thought the Cincinnati Platform an empty, meaningless affair.

MORGAN COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 10.—The Republican Nominating Convention of this county convened here to-day, and nominated Joseph W. Caldwell for Circuit Clerk, William H. Bramwell for Sheriff, Captain H. C. Carrell for Prosecuting Attorney, and Michael Kearney for Coroner. The Convention appointed ten delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, which meets at Springfield on August 21, and instructed them to vote for Captain E. C. Brearley, of this city, for candidate for Congress.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS IN LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—The Liberal Convention nominated a full State ticket, as follows: For Governor, D. B. Penn, of Orleans; Lieutenant Governor, J. B. Young, of Claiborne; Auditor, James Graham, of Orleans; Secretary of State, Y. E. Dumas, of Orleans, colored; Attorney General, W. L. Kernan of East Feliciana; Superintendent of Education, J. W. McDonald, of Webster; Congressman-at-Large, Geo A. Sheridan, of Orleans. No fusions were effected. It is now believed that the Pinchbackers will fuse with the Custom House Democrats. The First District nominated F. C. Zacharie for Congress.

MOVEMENTS AT NASHVILLE.

Nashville, Aug. 10.—The Democratic County Convention met here to-day, and appointed delegates to the State Convention, which assembles on Aug 21 to nominate an additional candidate for Presidential Elector and a candidate for Congress for the State at large. Delegates were instructed to vote for General B. F. Cheatham for Congressman-at-Large.

A meeting of colored citizens was held at Liberty Hall. Resolutions were adopted condemning the course of Mr Sumner, and a committee was appointed to forward them to him. The letter of the committee to him will be published to-morrow.

THE CAMPAIGN IN EVANSVILLE, IND.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 10.—The Republican County Convention was held here to-day, and renominated the present Sheriff, Treasurer, Court Judge, and Prosecutor of the Criminal Court. H. Clay Gooding was nominated for State Senator. The Convention was addressed by John M. Harlan, of Louisville, in a speech of about two hours' duration. The attendance was large. To-night Hon. Wm. Williams is addressing a large meeting of Republicans, and Colonel Wm. McClain speaks to the Liberals in Greeley Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 10.—The Chairman of the Boston Chamber and New York Labor Conference has postponed, until further notice, the Labor Reform Convention that was to have been held at Philadelphia Aug. 21.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—The Democratic and Liberal Convention of the Twelfth Ohio District yesterday nominated H. J. Jewett for Congress, on the 16th ballot.

St. Paul, Aug. 10.—An attempt made last night to hold a Grant meeting of Scandinavians resulted in eleven men being present.

Portland, Me., Aug. 10.—Theodore Tilton addressed a large meeting of Liberal Republicans and Democrats to-night. Horace Greeley will be in this city on Wednesday next.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.—The Democracy had a torchlight procession, estimated at 5,000 to 6,000, which was over an hour passing. The streets were thronged with spectators.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECLINES THE HONOR.

New York, Aug. 10.—William Howe, a prominent criminal lawyer, who personally has a great resemblance to Fisk, has declined the proffered Colonelcy of the Ninth New York Infantry, on the plea that he is too busy, being now engaged in arranging for the defence of 23 murderers.

INDICTED FOR LIBEL.

The Grand Jury has unanimously found an indictment against Mr. Louis J. Jennings, of the New York *Times*, in the libel suit of General Kilpatrick.

FINANCIAL REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

During the past week financial speculation has increased with wider fluctuations. Money has ranged from 3 to 5 per cent, with most business at 3@4; money for ninety days is wanted at the legal rate of interest, and for the balance of the year 7 per cent, gold, is freely bid. Money lenders are disposed to be very conservative.

This increased cautiousness on the part of capitalists has been more perceptible since particulars of the new French loan have reached here by mail. It has been all along the general impression here that the deposit accompanying each subscription was in cash, but it now appears that such was not the case. The French Minister of Finance authorized subscriptions to be made upon a deposit of securities realizable at given periods. This deposit of securities instead of cash is a novel idea, and worthy of Frenchmen. On the excitement and enthusiasm which followed the announcement of the enormous subscriptions, the new loan rose to 4½ per cent premium; but the latest advices from the other side announce a fall to 2½ per cent premium.

The weekly statement of the New York City banks this week is remarkable. They have increased their loans $758,300, while the specie has increased $5,726,900, and legal tenders $481,100. This increase in loans, in the face of a large loss in legal reserve, is regarded very unfavorably.

Foreign exchanges have been unsettled by high borrowing rates for gold on time, and prime bankers' sixty days' sterling declined to 108¼. Bankers have been drawing freely, for the purpose of getting gold and currency to lend for sixty days. At the close the market assumed a firmer tone, and bills were quoted at an advance of ⅛ to ¼ from the lowest point of the week.

Gold, during the week, ranged from 114⅞ to 115⅜, with most of the business at 115⅛. The dealings generally have been uniform.

The customs receipts for the week have averaged about $900,000 per day, and this has caused a flow of gold from the banks to the Treasury, which is reflected in the bank statement.

On the Stock Exchange speculation has been marked by a depression and steady decline in values. Day by day there has been a steady pressure of sales, chiefly of long stocks. Sellers have generally been parties prominently identified with the bull side for a long time past. The decline has been most marked in those stocks which have heretofore been firm, and some of the dividend-paying stocks have been conspicuous in the decline. The fall in good stocks, added to the general depression, has dragged down the market. The greatest decline of the week was in Western Union, from 74½ to 70¾. This stock has been poured out freely, and at times without much regard to prices. Lake Shore declined from 91½ to 88¾; St Paul common from 55¼ to 53¾; Union Pacific from 36¾ to 34; Pacific Mail from 74¾ to 73; Harlem from 118 to 116½; Northwestern common from 74¼ to 73½; New York Central from 97⅞ to 96; Rock Island from 111¾ to 110½; Wabash from 76 to 73, and Ohios from 44⅞ to 43½. Erie advanced from 48 to 50, and afterwards declined to 47. St. Paul preferred advanced from 78½ to 80¾, and afterward declined to 78½. Boston, Hartford & Erie advanced from 6½ to 7½, and afterward declined to 7⅛.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT

for the week was as follows: Total imports, including dry goods, $9,254,668; produce exports, $5,278,242; and specie and bullion exports, $377,228. The total imports since January were $269,769,838, against $236,266,639 in 1871, and $179,511,894 in 1870. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1 were $132,008,371, against $141,285,945 in 1871, and $110,147,571 in 1870. The total exports of specie and bullion since Jan. 1, 1872, were $55,237,324, against $51,568,922 in 1871, and $37,587,911 in 1870.

CLOSING RATES.

Foreign exchange was quiet to-day, with a firmer feeling. The gold market was quiet and firm to-day, at 115⅛ to 115¼; at the close, sales were made at 115¼. The stock market was heavy throughout the day; with a continued pressure to sell, prices declined from ½ to 1 per cent, and at the close were the lowest of the season. Government bonds closed quiet and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102@102½; Union Pacific firsts, 88½@88⅝; land grants, 80½@81; incomes, 86¼@86½. The market for flour was strong, with limited arrivals of old. New more plenty and quiet. Good No. 1 higher and in fair demand. Fresh ground shipping extras scarce and wanted. At the close the market was firm and fairly active. The inquiry for wheat is light; but little spring here, and winter very scarce. The market closes dull and unsettled for spring, but firm for old winter. Pork firmer, but business is of a retail character for future delivery; demand moderate. Cut meats less plenty and firm. Bacon in moderate request and steady. Lard firmer, but quiet for old; new firm.

[To the Associated Press.]

RIOTOUS STRIKERS.

New York, Aug 10.—A gang of striking laborers drove off twenty-five men from their work in Attorney street, this morning, beating some with their own shovels. The strikers fled before the police arrived.

BANK STATEMENT.

Increase of loans, $9,068,300; decrease of specie, $5,726,900; decrease of legal tenders, $481,100; increase of deposits, $3,859,800; decrease of circulation, $24,200.

AN EXCURSION PARTY.

General McClellan, in company with General Marcy and a party of friends, left last night on a trip to Utah and California.

LIBEL SUIT.

Efforts to compromise the Kilpatrick-Jennings libel suit have failed. The case, however, will not go to trial until next term.

THE FRENCH BAND.

The French Band gave their last performance here last night, at the Armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, and sailed for France to-day by the steamer Washington.

THE INDIANS.

Spotted Tail and his party left to-day for St. Louis.

THE IRISH BAND.

The leader of the Irish Band, at Newark, N. J., for a debt [illegible] has been arrested [illegible] on fraudulent representations.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD.

A scaffold at No. 70 Third avenue, to-day, three men,—Thos. Walt, Michael Malone, and William Hanley,—precipitated to the ground, a distance of 40 feet. Walt and Malone are fatally, and Hanley seriously, injured.

PRESIDENT GRANT

arrived here this morning, and left immediately for Long Branch.

JOHN HARPER

has sold his horse Lyttleton to Aristide Welsh, of Philadelphia, who intends to enter him for the international race at New Orleans.

EX-SECRETARY SEWARD

and family arrived in town from Auburn to-day.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamships Schmidt, from Bremen, and Columbia, from Havana.

DISCHARGE OF LONGSHOREMEN.

One hundred and fifty longshoremen have been discharged from the Hoboken steamship docks, and their places supplied by men from New York. They had struck some weeks ago, and their demand for an advance of wages was then conceded, but all are now thrown out of work, as plenty of men can be found to work at old rates.

United Brethren in Christ.

Baltimore, Aug. 10.—The Board of Missions of United Brethren in Christ is in annual session here. Bishop Glossbrenner, of Dayton, O.; Bishop Weaver, of Baltimore; Bishop Edwards, of Lexington, Ill., and Bishop Dickson, of Muscatine, Ia., with a number of leading men of the church, are present.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

London, Aug. 10.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon. The members of the House of Commons assembled in the Chamber of Peers, when the speech of the Queen was read by Royal Commission. Its full text is as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen: The time has arrived when you may properly relinquish the performance of your arduous duties for a term of repose which has been honorably earned by your devoted assiduity.

I rejoice to inform you that the controversy which had arisen between my Government and the United States, in consequence of the presentation of the American claims for indirect damages under the Treaty of Washington, was composed by a spontaneous declaration of the Arbitrators entirely consistent with the views I announced to you at the opening of the session. In concurrence with your action on the part of the United Kingdom, the Parliament of Canada has passed the acts necessary to give effect to the treaty within the Dominion. All arrangements contemplated by that instrument are, therefore, now in progress, and I reflect with satisfaction that the subjects with which it has dealt no longer offer any impediment to perfect concord between two kindred nations.

Since I addressed you, at the commencement of the session, I have received from France a formal notice which would bring to an end the commercial treaty of 1860. That Government, however, has indicated a desire for further communications. In any correspondence on the subject, I shall be guided by my earnest anxiety to secure attention to the just claims of my subjects by the friendly feeling which has so long united the two countries, and by my conviction of the moral, as well as material benefits derived by each from free intercourse between them.

I had great satisfaction in concluding with Germany a treaty in conformity with the provisions of the act of 1870, for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. I am engaged in framing similar arrangements with other powers.

My Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa. I have cheerfully given my assent to the act of the Legislature of Cape Colony for the establishment in that Colony of what is now a generally known and responsible Government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: My acknowledgments are due you for the ample provision which you have made for the varying exigencies of the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen: Although the wants and expectations of the country seem to outstrip every effort of Parliament in its career of legislative improvement, I notice, with satisfaction, the main additions which you have been enabled to make during the present year to our laws.

The act in reference to outrages of the natives in the islands of the Pacific Ocean is well designed, by providing for the more easy and effectual prevention and punishment of the offences at which it is aimed, and to promote the ends of humanity and the honor of the empire.

The act for the localization of the army, while it strengthens the defensive system of the country, will lend indispensable aid in effecting those important reforms which have been approved by Parliament.

The act which establishes the ballot will assist to secure alike the independence of the voter and the tranquillity and purity of elections for members of Parliament.

Although you have been unable, during the present session, to mature any measure directed against corrupt practices in the choice of members of the House of Commons, I observe with pleasure that the cognate subject of municipal elections has had your attention, and that you have presented to me a law which is well calculated to check existing evils, and which provides a tribunal for trying the validity of such elections.

By the Scottish Education Act you have made provision for the further extension and greater efficacy of the training of the young throughout Scotland, in accordance with the conscientious and deep-rooted convictions of the people, and with the principles of religious freedom.

The act for establishing a board of local government in Ireland, modelled on the English statute of 1871, supplies the machinery for giving effect to many useful laws, and promises to extend within that portion of the United Kingdom the solid benefits of popular local institutions.

The measure for the amendment of the act of uniformity, based upon careful inquiry and on a large amount of ascertained consent, has, without offence or shock, introduced useful modifications into the ancient system of Divine worship, to which a large portion of my people are warmly attached.

The public health act, though it does not embrace all the enactments which could have been desired, has, by the establishment of efficient and duly organized local authorities, done much both for the enforcement of the present sanitary laws and for rendering more easy what yet remains to be accomplished in the way of legislative provision on the subject.

The act for regulating the custody and management of the large funds held by the Court of Chancery will relieve a numerous class of suitors in that Court from the risks and inconveniences to which they may heretofore have been more or less exposed, and likewise tend to increase the stability of our finances.

I am gratified to find, by the acts for the regulation of mines, that you have been enabled to supply new securities for the safety and advantage of large bodies of my subjects engaged in this great branch of industry.

The enactments embodied in the measure for the regulation of the licensing system constitute a sensible improvement upon the existing law. I trust the several regulations for the police, which they include, will be found conducive to public order.

I am able to speak favorably both of the tranquillity and the growing prosperity of Ireland.

The revenue is in a flourishing condition.

While I cordially congratulate you on the activity of trade and industry, I hope that it will be borne in mind that periods of unusual rapid changes in prices of commodities, and in the value of labor are, likewise, periods which more than ever call for the exercise of moderation.

In bidding you farewell, I ask you to join with me in acknowledging the abundant mercies of Almighty God, and imploring their continuance.

London, Aug. 10.—General Sherman visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday, and witnessed experiments. He subsequently lunched with the officers, and returned last night to London.

The Queen will leave for Balmoral on Tuesday.

Passenger fares and freight tariffs on English railways have been increased in consequence of the advance in the price of coal.

The Portland breakwater was formally opened to-day by the Prince of Wales.

The American fleet did not arrive in the Thames last night, having stopped at Deal, where it now remains at anchor.

The Arbitration.

Geneva, Aug. 10.—A Queen's messenger bearing dispatches, supposed to be of little importance, left here to-day for London. There is nothing new regarding the act of the tribunal.

Geneva, Aug. 10.—J. Bancroft Davis returned to Geneva last night.

Sir Roundell Palmer has recovered from his recent indisposition.

France.

Paris, Aug. 10.—A despatch from Trouville states that Gontaut Biron, Minister to Berlin, who has been in consultation with President Thiers, and received full instructions from him concerning the fulfillment of the conditions of the Evacuation Treaty, and also with regard to the approaching Conference between the three European Emperors, will return to his post at Berlin. Six hundred Communist prisoners, who, since their conviction, have been incarcerated in a military prison on the Island of Aix, sailed yesterday on the transport Garonne, for New Caledonia, where they are to serve out the sentences imposed upon them.

Count De Vogue, French Ambassador to Turkey, has resigned because certain of his official actions failed to receive the approval of Count De Remusat. Admiral Ronciere Le Noury will probably be Count De Vogue's successor.

Russia.

Washington, August 10.—The *Evening Star* publishes a letter from St Petersburg denying the statement that the Emperor of Russia had declined to shake hands with Lieutenant Grant, and stating on the contrary, that he was most kindly received, as also was General Sherman, not only by the Emperor, but by the entire imperial family.

West Indies.

Port au Prince, July 24.—The proposed foreign loan of 3,000,000 is not required. The Senate has accepted a loan of 1,600,000.

General Brice is expected to go to Berlin for the purpose of remonstrating with the German Government about the late bombardment.

Havana, Aug. 10.—Advices from Saint Domingo to Aug. 1 report the country tranquil. Cabral has disbanded his forces and gone to Port au Prince to offer his services to the Haytiens. Luperon's popularity has relapsed.

Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 10.—A statue commemorative of John, the founder of gymnastic exercises, practiced by the organization known as Turnverein, was unveiled to-day, with solemn ceremonies, in presence of an immense concourse of people. A festive procession marched to the square, comprising deputations from England, America, Austria, Hungary and Germany. The members of the ministry and authorities of the city participated in the exercises.

South America.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 8.—Advices from Peru to July 27 state that the revolution was begun by Gutierrez, who proclaimed himself Dictator, and assassinated President Balta. The people were indignant at the murder, and captured Gutierrez while trying to escape. The Government forces asked for a cessation of hostilities to bury the dead. The people then assassinated Gutierrez, hung his naked body to a lamp post, and burned the corpse. Senor Pardo has been inaugurated President, and the insurrection is over.

Geological Expedition Through Arizona.

San Francisco, Aug. 10.—A Los Angeles despatch announces the arrival there of the Ladd party, with Professor Glass, from a geological expedition through Arizona, New Mexico. They have 1,000 pounds of specimens of gold, silver and other ores, and several pints of precious and doubtful stones. On the route from Fort Wingate to Albuquerque, and on the borders of Arizona, in what are called the Ant Hills, precious stones were discovered, all at the surface. They have genuine rubies, the specimens ranging from a large pea downward. The diamonds, if any, are small, and of little value. The party found rich gold and silver bearing quartz near Fort Wingate. The party also claim to have discovered and located flowing oil wells that will yield from 70 to 100 barrels a day, but will not divulge the precise location. [illegible] of ancient cities, old mounds and ruins, [illegible] tools, pottery, and woolen cloth centuries old. The party is not sanguine as to the diamond discoveries. Three pints of their best will be tested and exhibited. They suffered privations on the road and narrowly escaped perishing in crossing the Colorado desert. The diamond excitement in San Francisco is subsiding.

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

Cairo, Aug. 10.—A Deputy Marshal arrested nine men at [illegible], yesterday, suspected of being members of a gang of counterfeiters whose operations in that neighborhood extend over a term of several years. A considerable amount of counterfeit money was found on the persons of the accused, and it is thought the evidence is sufficient to convict a part, if not all of them.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Newton V. Chandler, a notorious desperado, was on Friday executed at Charlotte, N. C. He was only 25 years old, and made a confession of his crimes, which included murder, robbery and other foul deeds.

Competition has commenced at Dubuque between the rival packet companies. The White Collar Line advertise passage and state-room to St. Paul at $6; to St. Louis, $8, a reduction of one-half.

Hon. Charles Ballance, one of the oldest settlers of the State of Illinois, died at his residence in Peoria, on Friday noon.

The iron on the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad is now laid to a point within twenty-one miles of Le Mars, Iowa, where it makes a junction with the Illinois Central.

A hunting party, consisting of a number of the best shots of LaSalle, are camping on the chicken and quail ground on the south part of that county, and send home news of great slaughter among the birds.

WASHINGTON.

NEW YORK CUSTOMS APPOINTMENT.

Washington, Aug. 11.—The Treasury Department has adopted regulations providing that hereafter all appointments or promotions in the New York Custom House will be made in accordance with the results of public competitive examinations, as prescribed in the rules governing the civil service. Local examining committees have been appointed for the Custom House and its several branches in that city.

New York, Aug. 10.—A Washington despatch says that, since the letter of Gerrit Smith, interceding for the imprisoned Ku-Klux at Albany, similar recommendations have been received from influential Republicans. The report of Colonel Whitley, Chief of the Secret Service, who had been directed by the President to investigate as to the several cases, will be the basis of the President's action, and he has already intimated his willingness to comply with the suggestions made.

THE FRENCH LEGATION.

The new French Minister was yesterday seeking accommodations for his legation, and it is the intention of the French Government to be represented on a scale somewhat in advance of what has heretofore prevailed.

W. W. CORCORAN

has sold his country seat, known as Howard, and will give the proceeds, $125,000, to a gallery of art which he has already donated to the City of Washington.

NEW ENGLAND.

Trouble with the Crispins—Collision at Sea.

Boston, Aug. 10.—Over fifty of the heaviest shoe-manufacturing concerns in Lynn will employ no persons controlled by the Crispin Associations after to-day. The Crispins have voted to withdraw their money from the Lynn Savings Bank, amounting to a million and a half, which the Crispins claim is used by manufacturers and speculators.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 10.—The steamer Bristol collided with the British bark B. Rogers, from Dublin, for orders, at anchor in Newport. The bark was sunk. The Bristol made the landing at Newport, and started for Fall River, but the water gained upon her so fast that she was beached on the Rhode Island shore.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 10.—The bark Rogers, with which the steamer Bristol collided, was loaded with iron, and was at anchor. The steamer cut a hole six feet into the bark, and held there until the crew of the bark got aboard of the steamer, and when the steamer got clear of the bark the latter sunk instantly. The Bristol will probably be got off the beach in a few days.

MISSOURI.

Railroad to Be Sold at Auction—Issue of Warrants.

St. Louis, Aug. 10.—The sale of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, better known as the North Missouri Road, at public auction, in this city, September 11, will be announced on Monday. The sale was ordered by the United States Court, on the petition of Wm. Hoge, of Philadelphia, and others, to satisfy judgment against the road obtained by them last fall, amounting to over $800,000. The railroad company made no defence.

United States Commissioner Clark to-day issued a warrant for the arrest of six persons charged with being engaged in the recent whipping of Thomas Lawson in Carter County, and driving him and his father from home.

Fall of a Bridge at Newcastle, Pa.

Newcastle, Pa., Aug. 10.—At about 2 o'clock to-day, during a very heavy rain and thunder storm, the large iron bridge across the Chenango River, in the northern part of this city, gave way, making a complete wreck of the whole structure, and fatally injuring an old man by the name of Davis. It is supposed that Davis had got under the bridge at one end for shelter from the storm, and it is thought there is still another man under the bridge, as parties near the wreck say they saw another man there when the accident occurred. It is difficult to determine the cause of the casualty. The bridge was built some three years since, and was considered one of the best and safest in the city.

New Trans-Continental Railway.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 9.—The California, Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company will be incorporated to-morrow, with Alvinza Haywood, R. G. Sneath, J. Seligman, W. F. Jones, J. C. Merrill, M. J. O'Connor, J. Bentz, Richard Tobin, J. M. Hagar, Albert Dibblee, Directors on the part of San Francisco; Mayor Brown, Coffin, and Pierce on the part of [illegible]. Haywood heads his subscription from $100,000 to $500,000 and several others give in proportion, which will raise it to $1,250,000 in private subscriptions. The Directors expect to obtain a vote for a 5 per cent subsidy by the city.

Convention of Pork Packers.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—A number of prominent pork packers and provision dealers from St. Louis met the packers and dealers of this city this morning, with a view to arranging for a convention of the trade, governing the provision trade in packing points throughout the West. Resolutions were adopted approving of the purpose of the meeting, and calling a Convention to meet in Cincinnati, Sept. 18, to be composed of delegates from the trade in the leading cities of the West. Circulars will be issued in a few days.

Tragedy at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Early this morning William W. Southgate, a young man whose parents reside in Covington, went into a cellar on Broadway, and attacked Mrs. Duffy, an elderly woman, and tenant of a room in the house, when she came down cellar for fuel. His weapon was an axe. Mrs Duffy was struck on the head, and ran screaming. John Flatfoot, who came to her rescue, received a blow, severing his skull, so that he died this evening. Mrs. Duffy's injuries are not fatal. Southgate has been in the lunatic asylum, and has been drinking lately. He is supposed to be insane.

Fires.

Boston, Aug. 10.—By a fire at Salem, yesterday, Treadwell's establishment was completely destroyed, together with stock. Loss, $30,000 to $80,000; insured.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—A fire this afternoon broke out in Brownwell & Co.'s brush factory, on Walnut, near Second street; damage by fire $1,000; by water $4,000. The leather and finding store of Walter Gow & Co., next door, received damages of $3,000 by water; fully insured.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The Work of Its Restoration to Its Original Condition—What Is Needed to Complete the Task—Furniture and Pictures.

From the Philadelphia Telegraph.

In 1865 an effort was inaugurated to restore Independence Hall to its original condition. Colonel Frank M. Etting discovered that two of the original chairs were at Harrisburg, and by his request the Governor returned them to their proper location. Subsequently, at the instance of Colonel J. Ross Snowden, on the part of the Historical Society, the chair used by the President of Congress in 1776 and the table upon which the Declaration itself was signed, were also sent back. The City Councils then took the matter in hand, and passed, some time since, an ordinance having in view the restoration of the old Hall, as near as possible, to the condition in which it was in 1776.

The beautiful architecture of the room was completely hidden by paintings, many of which were highly interesting to every American, while others were anachronisms; others again had nothing to do with the associations connected with the room, and still others were mere advertisements. Some of the most prominent advocates of independence on the floor of that apartment—Samuel Adams, Sherman, Benjamin Harrison—were not represented, and even some Pennsylvanians—Wilson, Clymer and others—were omitted. Although, in several instances, parties were willing and desirous of supplying this deficiency, there was absolutely no place in which the new picture could be hung. Colonel Etting then addressed a communication to John L. Shoemaker, Esq., the Chairman of the Centennial Committee of City Councils, in which he stated these facts, and urged upon him the propriety of the immediate transfer of all portraits and relics to some safe repository, and also that strenuous efforts be made to reclaim all of the original furniture of the room. An ordinance to this effect was prepared, and was adopted, with a proviso that the portraits of the Presidents of the United States should not be removed. The Chairman of the Centennial Committee of Councils, Mr. Shoemaker, who has been sedulously striving to make the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary in every way worthy of the occasion, warmly seconded Colonel Etting's efforts for the complete restoration of the Hall, and, through his instrumentality and that of the Committee over which he presides, the ordinance was passed.

Under this ordinance the work of restoration is now going on under the supervision of Colonel Etting and Mr. J. H. Pugh, Commissioner of City Property. Those gentlemen carefully selected such pictures as were contemplated by the ordinance, and superintended their safe removal to the building of the Fidelity Safe Deposit Company, the President of that institution, Mr. N. B. Browne, having agreed to arrange them on the walls of the building without any cost to the city.

The great object in view was the restoration of the room to its general appearance in June and July, 1776. The old wainscoting, which had been removed by some vandals, had been fortunately preserved and replaced some years since. The efforts of the gentlemen named were directed to preserve intact the general architectural features of the room, and yet to place the pictures in the relative historical positions taken by the originals. This, it is believed, has been accomplished by hanging in the body of the hall the portraits of those who took part on the floor in the great event which sanctifies the Hall, and by placing along the surbase the pictures of those who in the field sustained and accomplished Independence. The portraits of the Presidents of the United States are arranged in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with the general plan. As soon as possession of the Common Pleas Court room can be had, it is intended to fit up that room for the pictures and relics which is found necessary to remove from the old Hall.

The statue of Washington, which stood at the eastern end of the room, has been removed to the northwest corner, to make room for a platform, which has been erected according to the original design, as near as can be ascertained. This platform was finished to-day, and at 11 o'clock this morning the President's chair and table were restored to their appropriate place by Mayor Stokley and Mr. Shoemaker. At the same time Colonel Etting embraced the opportunity to place on the steps one of the members' chairs used in 1776. This was presented to one of his ancestors 70 years ago by Governeur Morris, and still has the original leather cover on it. There is only one other chair of that time in the same condition now known to exist. This is in the Philosophical Hall, and should be transferred to Independence Hall to make the pair.

The original draft of the Declaration itself is carefully preserved in this city. The owners may be induced to deposit it upon the table.

The journal of Congress, of 1776, as originally printed, has also been deposited in the hall, and stands open at the 4th of July, showing the Declaration of Independence.

The old "Liberty Bell" will be taken from the room and placed in the vestibule, under the dome. The block of marble designed for the Washington Monument will also be removed.

Spaces have been reserved for portraits of the following signers of the Declaration, which are needed to complete the list: Samuel Adams, Benjamin Harrison, R. R. Livingston, Roger Sherman, James Wilson, Oliver Wolcott, R. T. Paine, George Wythe, Richard Stockton, Clymer, Rutledge, Clark, Ellery, Floyd, Gwinnett, Hall, Hewes, Hooper, Hopkins, Francis L. Lee, Lynch, Lewis, Morris, Nelson, Paca, Penn, Ross, Smith, Stone, Taylor, Thornton, Walton, Whipple, and Williams.

Mr. Philip Wharton has just finished and presented as a contribution from himself to the city, a likeness of Arthur Middleton, and is now engaged, at the instance of Mr. Joseph Francis Fisher, upon the likeness of Edward Rutledge, while the descendants of George Clymer have employed Mr. Marchant to paint a portrait of their ancestor.

It is designed ultimately to form a national museum and portrait gallery in the chambers at present occupied by the Common Pleas and the Councils of the city, when the projects of Mr. Joseph Leeds, and of the late A. G. Waterman, will, it is anticipated, be perfected and accomplished.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Travellers' Testimony.

Thousands of travellers by land and sea have vouched for the efficacy of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of the physical disturbances which ordinarily arise from change of climate and the changes of diet, water, etc., incident to a wandering life. Upon systems toned, invigorated, and regulated by this genial vegetable antidote, the external causes of debility and disease seem to produce little or no effect. Forearmed with Hostetter's Bitters, the voyager may bid defiance to seasickness, and encounter the chilling fogs of the British Isles, the coast winds of the Antilles, the icy temperature of Northern Alaska or the burning heat of the tropics, with equal impunity. The effect of this admirable medicated stimulant is greatly to increase the vital energy of the system, thereby enabling it to resist and repel the exciting causes of disease.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Published This Day:

I. Ethel Mildmay's Follies.

Twenty-second volume of Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; Cloth, $1.25.

One of the fresher and better class of English novels, full of incident and character. An excellent story for summer reading.

II. The Paris Sketch-Book;

The Irish Sketch Book; and Notes of a Journey from Cornhill to Grand Cairo. By W. M. Thackeray. Kensington Edition. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. $2.00.

This volume,—the seventh Kensington Edition,—is the first of six volumes containing the Lectures, Travel-sketches, and short Stories of Thackeray. It is on the whole the most desirable library edition of his inimitable works.

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SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
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FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
[illegible] South Desplaines-st.

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FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the

North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 22 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Ash Poles, for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 22 feet down, constantly on hand.
GEO. HACKET, Agent.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.
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To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BETTS' NAME IS ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornaments, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.—MANUFACTORIES: 1 WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for the Construction
OF THE
TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Proposals will be received up to the 1st of October, 1872, at the office of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company, at Marshall, Texas, for the grading, bridging, tieing, and tracklaying of about five hundred (500) miles of the Texas & Pacific Railway, divided into the following divisions:

The Southern Division, extending from Longview through Dallas to Fort Worth, 165 miles.

The Jefferson Division, extending from Marshall through Jefferson to Texarkana, 65 miles.

The east half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from Texarkana to the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad near Sherman, [illegible] miles.

The west half of the Trans-Continental Division, extending from the crossing of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad to Fort Worth, [illegible] miles.

The grading and bridging will be let in one mile sections; the tracklaying by the mile; the ties by the one thousand and upward.

Each class of work to be bid for separately.

The time for completing the grading, bridging, and ties, extends from sixty days to nine months.

The company reserves the right to reject any or all the bids and in letting the work, will be the judge of the responsibility of parties bidding, and will give preference to contractors having outfits on the ground, ready to commence work within ten days after the date of contract.

Profiles, estimates and specifications can be seen at the office of the company in Marshall and Jefferson, Texas and at the Pacific National Bank, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Contractors upon arriving on the ground can obtain work up to date of general letting on the [illegible] miles west of Longview.

Address until September [illegible], Council Bluffs, Iowa—after that date, Marshall, Texas.
G. M. DODGE, Chief Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

THE SEASON WILL COMMENCE
Thursday Evening, Aug. 15.

Ticket Office will open for the sale of seats for the first week on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, and remain open daily till 5 p. m.

Reserved Seats, - - $1.00
General Admission, - 50 cts.

Douglas Jerrold's distinguished Comedy, in 5 acts, of
TIME WORKS WONDERS!
Will be presented Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee at 1½ o'clock.
AN ORIGINAL EPILOGUE
Will be delivered by J. H. McVICKER.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. JOHN WILD and Mr. L. TOOLEY,
The popular eccentric comedians, who will appear every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees in the great sensational drama,
CHICAGO,
Before, During and After the Fire.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.
CHIARINI'S
Royal Italian Circus.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
All of the Great Artists in New Acts.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK,
By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.
Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 9½ a. m.,
BOOTS, SHOES & SLIPPERS
Of early fall shipments, in large variety.

On THURSDAY, AUG. 15, at 9½ a. m.,
CROCKERY, YELLOW WARE,
Fine Plated Goods,
CHINA GOODS, CARPETS AND GLASSWARE.

On SATURDAY, AUG. 17, at 9½ a. m.,
FURNITURE,
Household Goods, Carpets, Window Shades, and Crockery.

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Wm. A. Butters & Co.,
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Between Washington and Madison sts.

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On TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, at 9½ o'clock, at the RED FRONT Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW TOP BUGGIES, PHAETONS,
Rockaways, Democrat Wagon, and Harness,
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, Aug. 14, at 9½ o'clock, at 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

DRY GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Linens, Dress Goods, Notions, &c.,
On THURSDAY MORNING, Aug. 15, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., second floor.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Household Furniture at AUCTION.
Entire contents of house No. 229 Twenty-fifth-st., at auction, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 14th, at 10 o'clock.
Parlor, Chamber, Dining-Room, and Kitchen Furniture, Mattresses, Bedding, Crockery, Etc.
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BEST WHITE WINTER—none better in the market	$10.50
CHOICE WHITE WINTER—a good, honest Family Flour	9.50
BEST SPRING—warranted the best	8.00

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post, from city or country, will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not entirely satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,
Madison-st. Bridge.
NORTON, COLE & CO., Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 379, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol 27 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Anthony W. Smith and his wife Elizabeth C. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Oswego, Illinois, are grantors and Rudolph de Steiger, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made, among other things, for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, according to their tenor and effect, made by the said Anthony W. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described in a purchase thereof by them of said Barber, as such Trustee, and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $3,028.24 payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the same parties for more than four months to make payment of the interest that accrued and became payable on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the date last named, the said David Barber, Trustee, being still the payee and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 5, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to wit: Section No. 8, containing [illegible] acres, also of 100 acre lot No. 607, which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, and [illegible] acre lots numbered 610 and 611, containing together, [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, interest, benefit, and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, for ready money. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the best have been opened, and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing others.
July [illegible], 1872. RUDOLPH DE STEIGER.

OLD NEWSPAPERS
FOR SALE AT
Tribune Office,
15 South Canal-st.

REAL ESTATE.

The South Park BOULEVARD RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION

Hereby announce their complete organization under the laws of the State of Illinois, with the following management:

THOS. HOYNE, President,
J. IRVING PEARCE, Treasurer
J. M. WALKER,
J. YOUNG SCAMMON,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
JOHN C. DORE,
JAMES E. TYLER,
Directors.

OBJECT of the Association is to secure residence lots for the members of the Association and others along South Park Boulevard and prominent avenues in the South Division.

CAPITAL STOCK,
$2,000,000!!

The authorized capital of the Association is $2,000,000, divided into shares of $100 each,

$500,000

of which has been subscribed for by the founders and incorporators of the Association.

$1,500,000

of the stock is subject to public subscription at par, on the following terms:

25 per cent in Cash.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Aug. 1, 1873.
25 per cent payable Feb. 1, 1874.

With interest at 8 per cent per annum from August 1, 1872.

The Association will invest its capital in real estate fronting on the leading Boulevards and Avenues in the South Division, and having [illegible] secured the privilege of purchase of this class of property at the lowest estimated present value in a sufficient quantity to absorb all of the authorized capital of the Association, the profitableness of the enterprise must be commensurate with the development and growth of Chicago.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Association have equal rights and privileges in all respects, all sharing in the advantages and profits ratably in proportion to the stock held by each.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for stock will be opened at the office of the Association on MONDAY, AUG. 12, 1872:

TEMPORARY OFFICE:
Branch Office of the German National Bank,
274 WABASH-AV.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

We beg to inform our customers that we are again at our old corner, 29 and 31 Lake-st., corner Wabash-av. Our new store is larger and more commodious than the old one, and is filled with the largest and best stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered by us to the Trade.

DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS.

P. S.—We continue to manufacture our celebrated Boots.

EDUCATIONAL.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY,
Near South Bend, Ind.

The 18th Annual Session will open on the 1st Tuesday in September. The Academic and Classical Departments have been greatly enlarged by spacious buildings. A large hall 60x30 feet has been appropriated to choice pupils who wish to enter the SCHOOL OF DESIGN, and devote their time to drawing and painting.

St. Mary's Conservatory of Music

has also been enlarged. All branches of music are taught on the plan of the best classical Conservatories of Europe, under the direction of eight teachers of instrumental, and two teachers of vocal music. Pupils can pursue a special course of studies, comprising Theory, Practice, and Esthetics, Vocal culture, Chorus singing, Piano, Harp, Organ, Thorough Bass. For full information send for circular.
Address MOTHER SUPERIOR,
St. Mary's Academy, Notre Dame P. O., Ind.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,
At Chester, Delaware Co., Pa.

For Resident Cadets only. The Eleventh Annual Session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The buildings have been erected and furnished at a cost exceeding ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, and in all their appointments are unsurpassed. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences, the Classics, and English, is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors.

Careful attention is given to the moral training and personal habits of Cadets.

Circulars may be obtained of E. L. Brown, Esq., or Chas. G. Prussing, Esq., patrons of the Academy in Chicago, or of COL. THEO. HYATT, Pres't P. M. A.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

Classes will be resumed in this Institution for the 29th Scholastic Year on the

THIRD OF SEPTEMBER NEXT.

For Catalogue, which contains full information relative to the University and its workings, address
Very Rev. W. CORBY, S. S. C., Pres't,
Notre Dame P. O., Indiana.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The [illegible] will begin Sept. 11, 1872. The College and Grammar School open the same day.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class will be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils. 1527 and 1529 Spruce st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

LESPINASSE.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. French, language of the School. Opens Monday, Sept. 23, 1872. Circulars at SCHIRMER'S, 701 Broadway; BRENTANO'S, 33 Union Square.
G. LESPINASSE, 112 Broadway, N. Y.

Select English and Classical School

For YOUNG LADIES. Number limited. Pupils fitted for Vassar College. Three young ladies will be received into the family of the Principal. Address MISS E. J. LEONARD, Winnetka, Ill.

OCONOMOWOC SEMINARY,

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Oconomowoc, Wis. Delightful situation; thorough instruction, and home care. For catalogues apply to
MISS GRACE P. JONES, Prin.

GENERAL NOTICES.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they will, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., be ready to take orders for and make Examination of Title to real estate in Cook County, from matter made up, compared, and carefully compiled and arranged by competent men of several years experience in the business (late with Chase Bros. & Co., Jones & Sellers, and Shortall & Hoard), from the original instruments filed for record in the Recorder's Office of Cook Co. since the 9th of October, 1871. HADDOCK, COXE & CO.,
Room No 3 Wadsworth's Building, Nos. 177 and 179 East Madison-st.

Camp-Meeting.

The Annual Camp Meeting of the Methodists of the Chicago District, under the supervision of Rev. W. C. Dandy, will commence on Thursday, Aug. 15, at Desplaines.

Trains will leave the Chicago & Northwestern Depot at 9 and 10 a. m., [illegible] and 6:15 p. m., stopping at the camp-ground every day during the meeting. Baggage should be sent on the 9 a. m., 4:45 and 6:15 p. m. trains.

Tickets to campground and return, $1.00.

GRAND OPENING!
HERMANN FINK,
MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE RESTAURANT,
12 SOUTH WATER-ST.,
will reopen his old place to-day, with a splendid FREE LUNCH, and CONCERT, by the G. W. L. G. Band. All friends are invited.

OBERNDORF & NEWGASS

Have just opened their new brick Boarding and Sale Stable Nos 17 and 19 North Morgan-st., and can accommodate 100 horses. Will keep on hand, at all times, a large assortment of country horses for sale, keeping constantly employed six of the best horsemen to buy in the country.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

SAINT LOUIS, July 30, 1872.

By order of the General Board of Directors of the Life Association of America, there will be a meeting of the policy holders of said Association at the office of the Corporation in the City of St. Louis, on Monday, August 26th next, at 4 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of considering certain proposed amendments to the charter of the Association and to vote for or against the same.
JAS. H. BRITTON, Prest.
W. HANLEY, Sec.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of SWEENY, ROOT & VAN NORTWICK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by ROOT & VAN NORTWICK, who will liquidate all liabilities and collect all debts due the late firm.
Chicago, August 1, 1872.
WM. F. SWEENY.
AARON ROOT.
H. F. VANNORTWICK.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

Second Grand Gift Concert
In aid of the Public Library of Kentucky,
At Louisville, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each; half tickets, $5; quarter tickets, $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter) is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 IN CURRENCY

will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000	
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000	
1	25,000	Cash.
1	20,000	Cash.
1	15,000	Cash.
1	10,000	Cash.
1	9,000	Cash.
1	8,000	Cash.
1	7,000	Cash.
1	6,000	Cash.
1	5,000	Cash.
1	4,000	Cash.
1	3,000	Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000	Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000	Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000	Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800	Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500	Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000	Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500	Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000	Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000	Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000	Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200	Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts all Cash	$500,000	

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Leb'n Dis.
Hon. W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insur. Co., Liverpool.
Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Hon. [illegible] JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
[illegible] S. BELL, [illegible], Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.

Those who desire further information or to register their orders for tickets can call at the following offices:
BRIGGS HOUSE, TREMONT HOUSE, ST. JAMES HOTEL, TRANSIT HOUSE (Stock Yards), PHILLIPS & HANNA, 287 State-st., and 224 Wabash-av., JOHN R. WALSH, 98 West Randolph-st., P. V. FITZPATRICK, 832 State-st., HORTON & BROTHER, 587 West Lake-st., or address

GOV. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.
☞ Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between
NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17
Scotia	August 21	Algeria	August 24
Java	August 28	Parthia	August 31

And from Boston every Tuesday.

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.
P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP...Saturday, August 10, 2 p. m.
CITY OF LONDON...Thursday, August 15, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, August 17, 2 p. m.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, Aug. 22, 2 p. m.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, August 24, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, August 29, 2 p. m.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, August 31, 2 p. m.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, at JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or
FRANCIS C. BROWN,
[illegible] South Market-st., Chicago.

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices 63 Clark-st., Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	[illegible]
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	[illegible]
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	[illegible]
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:20 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	†9:15 p m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	‡10:00 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	[illegible]
Riverside and Hinsdale	*5:35 p m	[illegible]

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Kansas City Line [illegible]. Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:30 p m	[illegible]
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo	†9:00 p m	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	‡9:00 p m	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‖ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	[illegible]
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex	†9:15 p m	[illegible]
** Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	*12:10 p m	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket office, 61 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	[illegible]
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	[illegible]
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Green Bay Express	*9:00 p m	[illegible]

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‖ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex	*10:00 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	†10:00 p m	[illegible]
Leavenworth Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:00 a m	[illegible]
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	*10:00 p m	[illegible]
South Chicago Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of 16th and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex	7:30 a m	[illegible]
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	[illegible]
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	[illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	[illegible]
Day Express	*9:00 a m	[illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA [illegible]		
Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTION.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Trunk Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 10.

The local money market was very quiet to-day, as is usual on Saturday, compared with the preceding part of the week. The bulk of the demand for money at the banks was for accommodations to pay off workmen. There was very little inquiry for loans on produce paper; and not much of the regular commercial order from wholesale merchants. The inquiry from the country was slightly less than heretofore; but the movement of currency to the wheat districts is fair, not indicating any increase in the volume of our receipts of wheat.

The demand for Eastern exchange was quite light to-day, but the supply being less than a few days ago there was no change in rates. Between banks there were a few sales reported at par. Counter rates were quoted steady at 1-10 of 1 per cent discount on purchases, and 1-10 of 1 per cent premium on sales.

The damaged grain in the Iowa Elevator was sold this morning at auction to W. H. Lunt for $1,400, which was very little more than 1c per bushel on the total amount in store just previous to the fire.

The Clearing House report shows a slight falling off during the week, the clearings being $1,169,761 less than for the previous week. This indicates a reduced volume of trade, but the amount of clearings is still a liberal one for the season. There is every reason to expect that before long all the surplus funds of the Chicago banks will be drawn upon to help forward the Fall movement, and, in view of this, the banks are not anxious to discount any but first-class paper. Rates of interest are steady, at 10 per cent on time loans, and 7a8 per cent on call.

The following were the transactions at the Chicago Clearing House during the past week:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$4,292,562 35	$347,227 79
Tuesday	3,312,875.79	371,676 38
Wednesday	3,612,643 83	365,910 16
Thursday	3,383,474 31	372,479.83
Friday	3,419,386 28	363,431 26
Saturday	2,986,666 32	257,040 48
Total	$21,158,097.68	$2,089,766 95
Corresponding week last year	16,453,016 74	2,007,029.02

LOCAL BOND AND STOCK MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117⅞	118⅜
5-20s of '62	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '64	116⅜	116⅝
5-20s of '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20s of '65 January and July	114⅞	115⅛
5-20s of '67 January and July	115⅛	115⅜
5-20s of '68 January and July	115⅛	115⅜
10-40s	112⅛	112⅜
United States 5s (new issue)	112⅛	112⅜
United States Currency 6s	113⅜ ex. int.	113⅝
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 & int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 & int.	
Cook County 7s	100 & int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s		95@98
Eastern exchange	1-10@par.	1-10 prem.
Sterling exchange (large drafts)		108¾@110
Gold exchange		115⅛@115⅜
Gold and gold coupons	115⅛	115⅜
Money on governments and gold		7 per cent.
Silver	103@104	
Land warrants		
160s not war 1812	177	183
120s not war 1812	134	137
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College land scrip	175	@180

Revenue stamps, 3@4½ per cent discount.
Gold coupons worth ⅛ more than gold.

The following are the June figures of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, traffic department:

	June, 1872.	June, 1871.
Earnings	$835,459.47	$728,174 34
Expenses	391,666.08	279,122 80
Net earnings	$443,793 39	$449,051.54
	June 1 to Jan. 30, '72.	June 1 to Jan. 30, '71.
Earnings	$3,841,616.71	$3,410,284 58
Expenses	2,387,143 41	1,686 887 33
Net earnings	$1,454,473 30	$1,723,397 25

Gross earnings 1872, compared with 1871, show:

For June, increase	$107,285.13
For five months previous	324,047.06
And for six months ending June 30	$431,332.13

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watson:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	185	....
Fifth National Bank	133	....
Commercial National Bank	140	....
German National Bank	125	....
Corn Exchange Bank	115	....
Cook County National Bank	107½	....
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	170	....
West Division Railway	195	200
North Division Railway	100	110
Pullman Palace Car	112	116
Babcock Extinguisher	75	90
Elgin Watch Company	162	165
Cook County 7s		100 and int.
Chicago City 7s		100 and int.
Chamber of Commerce	100	102
Insurance.		
Traders	106	109

Sales were:
$5,000 Cook County National Bank 107@108
$1,000 West Division Railway 200
$5,000 Babcock Extinguisher

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—Money closed easy at 2@3 per cent.

Gold closed firm at 115⅛@115⅜. Loans were made at from 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. The clearings at the Gold Bank, to-day, were $41,686,000.

Sterling exchange quiet at 108⅝@108⅞ for long; 109⅝@109⅞ for short sight.

Governments dull and steady, closing quiet.

State bonds dull but quite firm.

Stocks were heavy on second call, Western Union selling down to 70, and Erie to 47, the market closing weaker.

Sterling exchange, 108⅝.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	118⅛	Coups, '67	115⅞
Coups, '62	116⅜	Coups, '68	115⅜
Coups, '64	116⅜	10-40s	112⅛
Coups, '65	116⅝	Currency 6s	113⅛
Coups, '65 (new)	115⅛	New 5s	112⅜
STATE BONDS.			
Missouris	93	Old Virginias	45
Old Tennessees	74	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50½		
STOCKS.			
Canton	92	St. Paul preferred	78½
W. U. Tel	70½	Wabash	75¼
Quicksilver	42	Wabash preferred	84
Adams Express	97½	Fort Wayne	96½
Wells & Fargo	87½	Terre Haute	20
Am. M. U. Ex	73	Terre Haute pref'd	44
U. S. Ex	83	Chicago & Alton	116
Pacific Mail	73	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. Central	96	O. & M.	42½
Erie	47½	C., C. & C.	90
Erie preferred	68	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	88⅝
Harlem preferred	120	Indiana Central	33½
Michigan Central	117½	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	94	Union Pacific stocks	34
Northwestern	78	Union Pacific bonds	88⅞
N. W. preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific bonds	102
Rock Island	110½	Del., Lack & West'n	103⅞
N. J. Central	107	B., H. & Erie	7¼
St. Paul	53⅛		

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 9.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8 207	4,197	3,045	2,860
Wheat, bu	38 058	51,948	35,559	54,786
Corn, bu	236,820	167,780	161,303	216,468
Oats, bu	32,400	27,176	77,051	63 475
Rye, bu	3,409	12,900	1,100	10,642
Barley, bu	2 150	14,880	1,600	5,102
Grass seed, lbs	35 250	200,579	14,712	102,767
Flax seed, lbs	127,800	414,280	......	......
Broom corn, lbs	24,338	31,800	10,700	38,830
Cured meats, lbs	30,700	31,270	70,680	13,360
Beef, brls	......	......	66	10
Pork, brls	......	25	152	286
Lard, lbs	......	16 210	152,412	66,400
Tallow, lbs	18,033	10,740	......	......
Butter, lbs	54,162	96,950	19,030	51,430
Live hogs, No	6 701	5 636	6,238	4,552
Cattle, No	1 910	1,996	1,727	688
Sheep, No	881	1,691	420	......
Hides, lbs	39,493	121,190	77,857	68,630
Highwines, brls	383	300	230	735
Wool, lbs	116,807	81,100	87,690	46,240
Potatoes, bu	3,617	790	30	24
Lumber, m	6,542	5,436	1,562	2,036
Shingles, m	1,650	4,430	983	1,300
Lath, m	940	591	180	297
Salt, brls	2 600	......	3,313	1,515

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 2,891 bu wheat; 395 bu corn; 3,132 bu oats; 247 bu rye. Do during the past week: 18,913 bu wheat; 9,913 bu corn; 51,160 bu oats; 3,600 bu rye; 331 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 81 cars wheat; 629 cars and 41,400 bu corn; 123 cars oats; 16 cars rye; 5 cars barley. Total (854 cars) or 402,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Aug. 10, 1872.	Aug. 3, 1872.	Aug. 12, 1871.
Flour, brls	21,106	20,595	21,996
Wheat, bu	158,166	71,373	275,858
Corn, bu	1,307,720	755,672	1,026,690
Oats, bu	104,875	65 246	538 368
Rye, bu	26 478	5,104	80 039
Barley, bu	6,705	14,960	80,656
Live hogs, No	44,291	36,135	24 117
Cattle, No	13,197	15,865	1,335
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	16,687	17,116	21,463
Wheat, bu	378,820	179,630	343 645
Corn, bu	1,750,084	1,851 907	1,148 056
Oats, bu	287,187	164,186	746 429
Rye, bu	8,450	9,672	46,428
Barley, bu	9,980	11,079	45,435
Live hogs, No	44,063	42 927	20,566
Cattle, No	9,216	10,085	7,531

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, with a general downward tendency, which was principally due to large receipts in grain. The bad weather did not seem to exert any influence on prices, though it might have been expected to advance them, especially in corn. The shipping movement was again rather slow, owing to a paucity of vessels, and the light winds will probably fail to bring in a good vessel supply for some time yet. Nothing new was developed in connection with the grocery market. There was no particular urgency in the demand for any article in the list, but the general market was satisfactorily active, and a firm, healthy feeling prevailed. Stocks are complete in every department, and all orders are being promptly filled. Dry goods were again quoted quiet to-day, with no visible change in values. The demand, as for some time past, was mainly in the shape of mail orders, and chiefly confined to meeting immediate wants. In the butter market a fair degree of activity was witnessed, both local and outside buyers operating with considerable freedom, and prices were generally firmer; notably so for choice table qualities, the supply of which was altogether inadequate. Cheese was firm and unchanged. A fair amount of trading was done in hard coal to-day, and the late advance was firmly adhered to all around. Bituminous varieties remain quiet and steady. We quote: Lackawanna at $9.50; Erie and Briar Hill at $9.00; Hocking at $8.00; and Wilmington at $6.00. There was no noticeable change in the fish market. Business continues slack with little prospect of an early improvement but the reduced condition of the stocks imparts a firm tone to the market, and full prices are being realized. Dried fruits remain dull, with prices somewhat unsettled. Hay was in good demand and for beaten pressed the market was decidedly firm. Hides and leather were quoted steady. The oil market was without new features. Linseed and lard oils were dull and easy, while carbon and turpentine were in fair request and firm. No change was reported in the market for tobacco, the demand continuing fair and prices ruling firm, as previously quoted. The leading features of the market for lumber at the yards remain substantially the same as noted for the past two or three days. Trade was active for Saturday, and prices ruled firm and unchanged. A good inquiry existed for metals, tinners' stock, and iron, and for the former, quotations were more settled. Nails ruled active at $6.00 rates. The supply is ample. Naval stores were less active at about former figures. Building materials and wool were in better request, and held firmly. The cooperage, broomcorn, bean, and potato markets were quiet and prices favored buyers. The stocks of each are ample. Railroad freights were in good demand and steady. Eggs sold to a fair extent at a range of 14a15c per dozen. Salt was active at $2.00 per brl for Saginaw and Onondaga grades.

Highwines were quiet, and firm at the quotations of Friday. Sales were limited to 150 brls at 90 1-2c per gallon.

Lake freights were rather quiet, owing to a scarcity of vessels. The market declined 1 2c on Friday evening, and opened at the reduced rates this morning, but advanced to former quotations towards the close. A total of 9 charters was reported, which will carry out 20,000 bu wheat; 188,000 bu corn, and 95,000 bu oats. Sail rates closed at 8 1-4a 8 1-2c on wheat, 7 3 4a8c on corn, 6 1 2c on barley, and 5 1-4c on corn to Buffalo; 13 1-2c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14 1 2c on wheat, and 14c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were quoted at 23c on corn to Boston or Portland.

Provisions were very quiet, and irregular. Mess pork was very weak, being freely offered at $14.00 all through the session, with no buyers. The reason was that pork in Cincinnati has been let down to a point at which the Chicago shorts can fill in at a profit. Sales were made yesterday in Cincinnati of several thousand brls at $13.00, all of which is coming here, the freight charges being but about 55c per brl. Under this state of affairs there is not much prospect of the syndicate here obtaining even $14.00 in settlement, and the indications now are that the back of the corner will be soon broken, leaving us with a stock of 150,000 brls on hand within two months of the time when new pork will be on the market. Lard was dull, for a similar reason. There is no speculative demand, and the supply of summer hogs is large enough to give us a considerable stock of summer lard, in addition to the supply of the current consumption. Meats are the only strong article on the board; stocks are light, and there is no competition to speak of from summer product. Hence meats are held with daily increasing firmness, and meet with a steady, though quiet, demand. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller August, $13.87 1-2a14.00; do for shipment $13 50a13 75; do seller September, $13 25a13.30; do seller October, $13.00 asked; do seller November, $12.50 asked; do seller December nominal at $12 20a12 30; do seller the year, at $12.00a12.25. Lard—Cash, or seller July, $8.25a8.50; do seller the year, $8 15a 8 25; summer lard, $8 00a8.12 1-2. Dry salted meats, 6a6 1-8c for shoulders; 7 3 4c for rough sides; 8a8 1 8c for short ribs, and 8 1-4c for short clear. Boxed meats 3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13 1-2a14 1 2c for winter, and 11 1-2 a12 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 3-4a7c for shoulders; 8 3-4c for short ribs; 9 1-8a 9 1-4c for clear; 14a16c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $27.00a28.00. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, seller to the 20th of August, at $14 00; 250 brls do seller September at $13.25; 100 tcs summer lard at 8 1-8c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 6 1 4c; 50,000 lbs short ribs at 8 1-8c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams on private terms.

The following are the stocks of mess pork now in the city, as returned by the holders: Armours, 12,000 brls; Botsford & Co., 5 300; Burlington warehouse, 420; C. P. & P. Co., 7,400; Culbertson, B & Co., 9 400; Dook Company, 49,074; Hancock, John L., 10,000; Higgins, Geo 2,800; Kent & Co., 5,260; Kelley, Jacob, 800; Kreigh & Co., 4,000; Leland & Mixer, 900; Neeley A. E. & Co., 8,000; Reid, Sherwin & Co., 250; Tobey & Booth, 1,560; Thorne & Co., 2,000; Underwood, 4,893. Total, 123,747.

Flour was quiet and firm, the demand being altogether for the supply of the local trade. Sales were limited to 100 brls white winter extra at $10.00; 100 brls do at $9 25, 25 brls do at $9 12 1-2; 30 brls do at $9 00; 100 brls $8.50; 100 spring extra at $6.25; 40 brls do (low) $5 00; 45 brls rye flour $4.25. Total, 540 brls. Also, 40 tons bran at $13 00, on track; 10 tons do at $13.75, delivered; and 10 tons do in bags at $14.00, delivered. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7.50@10.25
Spring extras, choice	6 25@7.00
Spring Minnesotas	7.00@8 00
Spring superfines	3.00@5.00
Rye flour	4.00@4 37½

Wheat was dull and irregular; being slow during the great part of the session, though a good deal of trading was done at intervals in a quiet way. Cash wheat, and the option for this month's delivery, were stronger, the idea becoming more and more prevalent that the market is hopelessly cornered, and that the best thing the shorts can do is to fill as quietly as possible. Hence a good many August trades were settled. But for next month the market was relatively weak at about to-day's range of prices, though Liverpool was again quoted much stronger, with unfavorable weather in Europe, and the weather in the Northwest was generally understood to be bad. The reason was that there were a good many sellers anxious to take advantage of what they consider to be high prices, in view of the magnificent crop promised, a considerable portion of which is expected to be here before the 1st of September. On the contrary, it is stated that the visible supply was never so light as now in the last ten years, and that there is so little wheat in Europe that they must bring large quantities from the United States, even though it should be at famine prices. Views of this character prevented a radical decline even in the face of free offerings of options for future delivery. There was no shipping demand, though September wheat will afford a good profit for shipment if Eastern markets keep up. Winter wheat is still scarce, and wanted to a fair extent by millers. Seller September opened at $1.19 1-2, advanced to $1.20 1 2, receded to $1 19 1-2, improved 1-2c, fell to $1.19 1 8, and closed at $1 19 3 8. Seller the month, or cash, sold at $1.49a1.50 1 2, closing at $1 49 1 4a1 49 1-2. Seller the year sold at $1.13 1-2a1.14 1-4. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1 50 1-2; 400 bu do at $1.50; 4 400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.50; 12,000 bu do at $1.49 3-4; 6,400 bu do at $1.49 1-2; 7,600 bu do at $1.49; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.26; 400 bu rejected spring, at $1.12. Total, 34,200 bu.

Corn was again rather dull; but at about the same range of prices as on Friday. New York was reported strong, but our receipts were again large, and the shipping movement light; and these two new sets of conditions nearly balanced each other. The decline in freights was known toward the middle of the session, and then the shippers took hold a little more freely; but the speculative demand was still quiet, though the stronger tone couched in the later advices from New York caused a firm feeling here toward the close. Seller September opened at 42 3 4c, advanced to 43 1-4c, and declined to 42 3-4 at the close. Seller the month sold at 42 1-4a42 3 4c, closing at the inside. Rejected was in good demand for shipment, and firm at 39c. Cash sales were reported of 4,000 bu No. 1, at 43 1 8c; 3 200 bu do, at 43c; 400 bu do, at 42 3-4c; 3,200 bu No. 2, at 42 3 4c; 121,600 bu do at 42 1-2c; 59,800 bu do, at 42 3 8c; 48,000 bu do, at 42 1-4c; 5,600 bu high mixed, at 45c afloat; 400 bu yellow, at 43c; 27,200 bu rejected, at 39c; 2,000 bu no grade, at 33c. Total, 275,400 bu.

Oats were quiet and irregular. Options for this month's delivery were 1-2a1c lower, owing to the larger supply, which was brought out by the sharp advance of the past two or three days. Options for future delivery were dull and easier. It had been expected that the high price of wheat this month would cut off the supply of oats; but the receipts of oats this morning upset these calculations with its attendant advance. Seller the month opened at 30c, and declined to 27 3-4c at the close. Seller September sold at 26 1 2a26 3 4c, closing at the inside. Rejected was relatively firmer, the proportion of rejected in the total of receipts not being so large as for several days past. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu at 30c; 6,000 bu at 29 3 4c; 8,400 bu at 29 1-2c; 3,000 bu at 29 1 4c; 5,000 bu at 29c; 15,000 bu rejected at 22 1-2c; 13,200 bu do at 22c. Total, 50,800 bu.

Rye was in small demand. The market opened steady at yesterday's decline, but buyers withdrew when it was found that the inspection for Monday amounted to 16 cars, and the market closed nominal at 55a 55 1-2c for No. 2. Cash sales were 4 400 bu No. 2 at 56c; 400 bu rejected at 48c; 400 bu at 47c. Total, 5,200 bu. For seller September 55c was bid.

Barley was very quiet, but firm. New No. 2, seller September, was in fair request and a shade firmer, selling at 57 1 2c. Old No. 3 was dull and nominal at about 53a54c. Cash sales were limited to 800 bu No. 3 at 43c; 400 bu rejected at 30c; 400 bu, by sample, at 70c; 400 bu do at 65c; 800 bu do at 55c; 800 bu do at 50c; 400 bu do at 45c. Total, 4,000 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

BUTTER—No improvement was visible in the supply of choice butter, and, under a good demand, prices were again exceedingly firm, with sales at 20@24c. Low grades continue abundant, and remain comparatively steady at former rates. Shippers were liberal purchasers, and local buyers were also operating to a fair extent. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 20@23c; fair to good grades at 14@18; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Continued activity is witnessed in the demand for grain bags, but aside from this the market rules very quiet. Prices were quoted steady and firm, as follows: Stark, 40c; Grabampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 37½c; American, 35c; Royal River, 36½c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do, double, 28c; woolsacks, 60@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The aggregate demand was large, and as the stocks are not heavy, dealers remain firm in their views, at the following quotations: Stucco, $2 75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4 00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $3 00@3 25; Utica cement, $1.90@2 00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2 00; Akron cement, $1 90@2 00; marble dust, $3 50; lime, in bulk, 90c @$1.20; lime, brls, $1 25@1.50; white sand, per brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, per bu, 40@45c; fire brick, per 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $9 50@12.00; fire clay, per brl, $4.00@5 00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 and 50 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7 50	$10.00
14x16 to 16x20	8.40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13 00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25 50
32x54 to 34x56	....	27 50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32.00

BROOM CORN—The demand was light and an easy feeling prevailed. We quote: $40.00@80 00 per ton for fair prime; $75.00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $40.00@60.00 per ton; and brush, $100.00@150.00.

BEANS—Trade was dull and prices were little better than nominal, at $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice medium; and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

CHEESE—For a Saturday there was more than the usual activity in the demand for this staple, and all prime goods were firmly held at full prices. Stocks are only sufficient to meet present requirement, and dealers do not seem anxious to stimulate trade by offers of concessions. We quote: New York factory, 11½@12c; Ohio factory, [illegible]; Western factory, [illegible].

COAL—Anthracite was in fair request, but soft varieties were but little inquired for. All descriptions were firmly held at the quoted prices, the general tendency being upward. We repeat our list: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9 50; Erie, $9 00; Brier Hill, $9 00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6 00; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 60.

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was of a light character, but dealers were steady in their views at the annexed range of prices: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1 80; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2 25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9.00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $25 00@30.00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22 00@28.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—There was a good demand at 14@15c per dozen. The supply was ample.

FISH—The fish trade continues quiet, with little or no change in values. Stocks were small, even for this season of the year, and of some descriptions there is a temporary scarcity. The following quotations are furnished: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4 75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4 50@4 75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9 00@9 25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8 25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.00@7 25; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.25@6 50; No. 1 shore kits, $1.70@1.80; bank codfish, $5.50@5 75; George's codfish, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, herring, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Remain dull, and the general market seems to be lacking in strength. Apples are firm, with rather an upward inclination, but for most articles in the list the quotations are being shaded. We quote: Dates, 8@9c; figs, drums 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 9@10c; French do, 12@13c; raisins, $2.65@2.75; blackberries, 13½@14c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@28c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 8@9c; apples, Southern, 7@7½c; do, Western, 8@8½c; Michigan, 9½@10½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Peaches in excessive supply and no fair prices can be obtained. Apples doing better. Sales: Apples—40 brls inferior at $1.00; 60 good at $1.75@2 00; 250 brls choice at $2 25 on track; 150 brls do in retail lots at 2.50@2.75. Peaches—330 boxes inferior at 10@15c; 1,000 fair but small at 20@25c; 1,210 good at 30@35c; 1,800 choice common varieties at 40c; 100 at 45c; 300 good old Mixon or Crawfords at 50c; 475 choice at 60@75c; 250 baskets poor at 20@25c; 150 at 30@35c; 300 fair at 40c; 250 good at 50c; 100 selections at 60@65c. Pears—100 boxes Bartletts at 75@85c; 40 at 1.00. Grapes—40 baskets at 75c; 20 crates (24 lbs) at $2.50; 10 (36 lbs) at $3.50. Berries—Blackberries were more plenty, selling early at $2 75 per case of 16 qts, but closed up dull at $2.50. Sales: Blackberries—5 cases poor at $1 50; 10 wild at $2 25; 175 choice at 2 50; 60 at $2 75. Whortleberries—20 bu at $3 00; 60 half bu boxes at 1 75. Lemons sold to a fair extent at a range of $12.00@13.00 per box. No demand for oranges.

GROCERIES—Only a fair amount of trading was done in this line of goods to-day, and prices underwent no material change, ruling steady and uniform, as follows:

BI-CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23@23½c; prime do, 22½@23c; good do, 21½@22c; common do, 20½@21c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23@23½c; Maracaibo, 22½@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8¾@9c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 13¾@14c; crushed and powdered, 12¾@13c; granulated, 12½@12¾c; A, standard, 11¾@11⅞c; do No. 2, 11½c; B, 11½@11¾c; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11@11¼c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10¾@10½c; prime do, 10¼@10½c; fair do, 9½@10¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9½c; fair do, 8½@9c.

SYRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 15½@16c; cloves, 28@30c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7¼@7½c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@5½c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6¾@7c; common, 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed timothy was scarce, and readily commanded the advanced prices established earlier in the week. Other descriptions were in ample supply, and sold at the quotations. The following are the wholesale prices paid by dealers: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $17.00@19.00; do, loose pressed, $15.00@15.50; prairie, pressed, $10 00@11.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $14 00@16.00; prairie loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1 50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were firm and steady at former rates. Local and outside buyers were operating at the prices following: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do, heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The market exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and quotations were strong as follows:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 8 10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6 3 10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6 10	rates
Oval	5 6 10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9-10@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½ @ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	9 @ 9½	rates
German plow steel	10½ @12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @12½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½ @12	rates

LEATHER—Prices were more or less unsettled, both for domestic and imported stock, but were nominally unchanged. We continue to quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1 40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, light	35@ 37
Rough upper, heavy	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 32
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33
OAK.	
Calf	$ 1.25@ 1.45
Kip No. 1, medium	70@ 1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
[illegible]	47@ 48
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85 00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2 25
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2 20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The general demand to-day was fair, and the feeling developed was one of firmness. The stocks of the leading articles are equal to all requirements of the trade. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16 00; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $17.00; do, roofing, IC, $15 50.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7½ rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 43c; tinned copper, 43c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 19, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, 7½c; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—Trade continues active, and sales are quick upon the basis of $6 00 rates: 10d to 60d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 8d do, $6 25; 6d do, $6.50; 4d do, $6 75; 3d do, $7.50 do, 3d; fine, $8.75; 2d do, $8 75; clinch, $8.25; 12½c discount ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

NAVAL STORES—Few new features were developed in this market. The volume of business transacted was small, but prices ruled steady as follows:

Manila rope, ₩ lb	$ 19 @ 21
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16½@ 18
Hemp sash-cord, ₩ lb	22 @ 24
Marline, ₩ lb	20 @ 23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17 @ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00 @6.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	6 50 @7 37½
Tar, ₩ brl	6.00 @6 50

OILS—The oil trade was reported quiet, without material change in values. We quote: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 90c; do boiled, 95c; whale, 65c; sperm, $2.10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 61@62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—We quote:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montagne	14 50
American	12 50
Snow white	11.00
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.00
English Ven Red	4 50
English orange mineral	15.00@15.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11 50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

POTATOES—Were in less active demand, and as the stocks are large, prices rule weak, as follows: New at 50@55c ₩ bu, or at $1 50@2 00.

POULTRY—The supply to-day was fair, and quotations ruled easier, old live chickens selling at $4.50@4.50, and spring do at $2 50@3.50.

SALT—The inquiry continues active, and holders were asking and obtaining the following range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $2.00; Onondaga, fine, $2 00; coarse salt, $2.00; coarse Diamond C, $2 00; dairy, without bags, $3 00; do, with bags $3 75; Ashton dairy, ₩ bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—Met with a light inquiry, and prices favored buyers. The supply is ample. Timothy at $2 80@2.90 for good; $2 95@3 00 for prime; seller August, $2 80; clover, $6 65@6.75.

TEAS—Were in good request and the market was steady at the annexed prices: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@75c; choice to extra, $1.10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.10@1 25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1 05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—The following prices are current: CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 38@35c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 48@55c.

VEGETABLES—Slow all around. Sales: Tomatoes—40 boxes at 25c; 60 good at 40c; 100 at 50 c. Corn—700 doz fresh at 10@12½c. Muskmelons—73 crates at $2 00 per crate; 20 at $1 25. Watermelons—1,200 small at $10.00 per 100; 700 large at $18.00.

WOOD—No new features were noted in this market. There was a good demand at our quotations: Beech, $10 00; maple, $11 00; hickory, $11 50@12.00; slabs, $6 50@7.00 delivered.

WOOL—For Saturday a very satisfactory business was transacted, and the views of dealers were firm at the annexed range of prices.

Tub, choice, extra	68 @70c
Tub, common	60 @65c
Fleece, XX, good condition, light	55 @59c
Fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, X, good condition, light	52 @55c
Fleece, X, bad condition, heavy	40 @43c
Fleece, medium good condition, light	53 @56c
Fleece, coarse, light and clean	45 @50c
Fleece, coarse, light and dingy	40 @45c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	34 @37c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse	40 @44c
Super, pulled	52 @56c
Extra, pulled	50 @55c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending Aug. 10.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,745	6,799	422
Tuesday	3,176	6 728	1,139
Wednesday	2,078	6,965	1,087
Thursday	2,168	6,844	1,239
Friday	1,910	6,701	881
Saturday	1,000	4,500	....
Total	13,079	39 537	4,649
Last week	16,604	62,655	4,159
Week before last	14,001	47,891	3,204

The receipts of live stock from Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, this year, compare with the receipts for the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Rec'd since Jan. 1, '72	411,001	1,777,277	198 362
Rec'd same time, '71	346,238	1,156,003	220,444
Increase	64,763	621,274	.....
Decrease	.....	.....	22,082

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2 020	9 259	....
Tuesday	762	8,210	....
Wednesday	1,746	5,975	....
Thursday	1,536	5 578	208
Friday	1,727	6,838	420
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	7 791	34,858	628
Last week	11,128	47,529	235

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

	Per 100 lbs—Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	75	90
To Albany	75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	45	55
To Dunkirk	43½	55
To Cleveland	30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double-deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single-deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—In this department of trade the past week has been one of fair activity, but continued liberal receipts, together with the reaction at the East, operated unfavorably, and prices have been only indifferently sustained. The fact that the daily arrivals of first and second class cattle were small, enabled holders of such to realize promptly, and at tolerably full rates; but for all other grades prices were noticeably lower than during the preceding week. The number of fat cattle to come forward within the next four or six weeks, it is conceded, is small, and it is not probable that at any time within this period the supply will so far exceed the legitimate wants of the trade as to result in any serious decline from the prices now prevalent. During the past week there were no sales above $6.62½, and very few above $6 50, but several droves changed hands at $6 25@6.50. The better grades were taken for shipment to New York, Albany, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and other Eastern points, at $5 00@5.50 for common to medium steers averaging from 1,100 to 1,250 lbs, and at $5 75@6.75 for good to extra steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,500 lbs. The inquiry for stockers continue steadily good, and, as the offerings are barely adequate, the market remains comparatively steady at former rates, or at $3 25@3.75 for poor to medium lots of from 700 to 850 lbs average, and at $4.00@4.35 for medium to good thrifty young steers averaging from 900 to 1,050 lbs. In exceptional cases $4.40@4.60 was realized, but these may be considered extreme prices, as they do not fairly reflect the market. The supply of Texas cattle has been the largest of any week of the season, and, although sellers have managed to clear the pens, they were enabled to do so only by submitting to lower prices, depreciation being fully 25c per 100 lbs. Some fine droves (Northern-wintered) fetched $5 00@5 25, but, with few exceptions, nothing sold above $4.75. Through droves have been salable at $2.00@3 00. Veal calves are in steady demand at $3 75@4 25 for common, and at $4 75@5 75 for good to choice.

To-day the market was quiet and weak. The receipts were unusually liberal for a Saturday, and sales were slow, and prices in buyers' favor. The few choice lots offered were taken at $6 00@6 40, but most of the day's sales were at prices ranging downward from $5.00.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers averaging 1,400 lbs and upwards	$6.60 @ 7.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 years to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,200 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.40
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,266 lbs	5.65 @ 5 80
Medium Grades—Steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00 @ 5.40
Butchers' Stock—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @ 4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.25 @ 4.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	2.00 @ 2 75
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2 00 @ 3.00
Texas Cattle—Northern wintered	3 50 @ 5 00

HOGS—The receipts during the past week have been comparatively light, falling 23,118 below those of last week, and 8,354 below the previous week; but there was a corresponding falling off in the demand, and the closing prices of last week have little more than been sustained. Early in the week there was some little excitement, and prices took an upward turn, to the extent of 10@15c, but most of the advance has been lost, the market, since Wednesday, ruling weak and unsettled.

To-day the arrivals reached 6,000 head,—a pretty full supply for the closing day,—but there was a fair degree of activity in the demand, and yesterday's prices were well sustained, sales making at $4.30@4 50 for inferior to common; at $4 55@4.60 for medium; and at $4 65@4 75 for good to choice. The market closed easy at the above quotations. Among to-day's transactions we note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
35	213	$4 50	26	220	$4 55	48	305	$4 60
81	224	4.50	57	227	4.60	186	264	4.75
58	217	4.50	53	230	4.70	59	200	4.70
69	240	4 60	51	213	4.50	212	226	4 70
68	221	4 70	49	210	4.55	47	337	4.40
21	267	4.60	41	252	4.60	47	221	4 55
51	251	4.50	109	203	4.65	25	212	4.55
51	300	4.60	42	209	4 55	40	211	4.70
40	237	4.75	44	229	4.50	40	215	4.60
243	200	3 85	30	208	4.65	40	303	4 40
119	252	4 75	48	264	4 50	54	200	4.65
38	203	4 55	43	213	4 55	46	226	4 70

SHEEP—The receipts continue to increase, and prices seem to be working downward, there having been a further decline of 25c per 100 lbs during the past week. The demand has only been moderately active, and sales have dragged more or less throughout, at $2.50@3 75 for inferior to common thin lots; at $4 00@4 25 for medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug 10.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	6,542	1,562
Shingles, m	1,650	983
Lath, pieces, m	940	180

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,436	2,636
Shingles, m	4,430	1,300
Lath, pieces, m	591	297

CARGOES—For Saturday, a moderate amount of trading was done at the Franklin street docks, but a few holders were granting slight concessions on piece stuff. A sawed shingles and lath ruled fairly active and firm. Pickets were inactive. At the close several cargoes remained over.

Following are the prices current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3.00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2 75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2 25
White Lake, ₩ m	2.50@ 2.62½
Grand River, ₩ m	2.25
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3.25@ 3.50
Railroad ties	13c
Two Rivers—lumber, ₩ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood ₩ cord	3.25@ 3.50
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.04@ .06
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.13
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	3.50
Oconto	4.00@ 4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	19.00@21.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16 00@18 00
Common strips and boards	14 50@15.50
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.50
Joist and scantling	12 25@12.75
Shingles	2 75@ 3.00
Lath	2 50@ 2 75
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Transactions were:

Cargo of schr Kate Lyons, from Manistee, $20 00 for small timber 20 ft and over, $17.00 for small timber 20 to 30 ft and over, and $12 12 for joist and scantling. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of schr G. R. Roberts, from White Lake, 90 m ft boards and strips, at $15 00 for strips, and piece stuff at $12 50; 25 m lath at $2 75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo of schr Challenge, from Muskegon, 160 m ft common boards and strips at $13 50; 12 m ft joist and scantling at $12.00 (mill tally). Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo of schr Jennibel, from Manistee, at $17.00 for small timber 20 to 30 ft, $20.00 for small timber 30 ft and over, and $12.12½ for joist and scantling. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The aggregate demand was large, and for common descriptions prices ruled higher. Choice grades were active and unchanged. We revise our list as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	40.00
Third clear, thick	45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	40.00
Common siding	20 00@24.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	37.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	30.00@32.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	36 00@38.00
A stock boards	33 00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27 00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@16 00
Dry do	16 00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@23.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14 00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@30.00
Lath	2.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@ 2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$20.00@25.00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35 00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@33.00
Black walnut	50.00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25 00@30.00
Cherry	30 00@50.00

ON TRACK.

The offerings were about equal to all requirements of the demand, and prices were steady as follows:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.00
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50 @2 00

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Consols money, 92¾; account, 92¾; bonds of '62, 92; '65, 92½; '67, 92; 10-40s, 89½. TALLOW—46s 3d@46s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 10.—Bonds of '62, 95½.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—Rentes 55f 20.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 10.—Cotton—Quiet and steady; midland uplands 10d; Orleans 10½@10¾d; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and exports 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs, quiet; red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 27s.

Lard, 38s 3d. Cheese, 56 6d. Cumberland middles, 29s 6d; short ribs 34s 3d.

Turpentine, 34s.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 10.—Market dull; arrivals heavy; best, 6@6½c; stockers, 3½@4c. Prospect dull.

SHEEP—Market dull; arrivals fair; best, 5½@6c; medium, $5.00@5.10; common, 4@4½c; prospects slow.

HOGS—Market dull; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5.00@5.20; Yorkers, $4.50@4.70; prospects slow.

Cotton Markets.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet. Middlings nominally, 19½@20c; net receipts, 49; exports, 12. Stock, 4,094.

MOBILE, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Dull; nominal; net receipts, 4. Stock, 754.

GALVESTON, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Nominal; good ordinary, 19½@20c. Sales, 130. Stock, 630.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Quiet; firm. Middlings, 20½c. Net receipts, 53. Stock, 1,389.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Sales, 100. Nominally good; ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 16½@19½. Receipts, 19. Exports, New York, 952. Stock, 6,662.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—In dry goods the day has been one of very moderate transactions. Few buyers remain in the city during the day, and the market is, in consequence, flat and dull. No feature of special interest is reported in any of the different branches of trade. Quotations remain firm on all domestic goods, but the market is without any life.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Steady; middling upland, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with moderate demand; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.35; common to good extra, $6 95@7 15; good to choice $7 20@8 00; white wheat, extra, $8 10@9 00; St. Louis, $7 65@11 00. Rye flour a shade better at $4 10@5.10. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 89 000 bu; Northwestern afloat, $1.52; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.53@1.55; winter red Western, $1.83; amber, $1.90@1.98. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 162 000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 61@63½c; sail, 64c. Oats quiet and firm; receipts, 65,000 bu; Western, 44@46c; Ohio, 48@52c.

HOPS—Quiet and firm at 45@55c for '71; 15@35c for '70.

LEATHER—Dull at 27@29c; Orinoco, 26@27c.

WOOL—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 15@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 51½@52c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; mess, $13 75@13.80. Prime mess, $12.00@12.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Plain mess, $5.00@7.00; extra, $8 00@10 00; tierce nominal. Prime mess, $12.00@15.00. India, $17 00@19 00. Cut meats steady; hams, 10@14c; shoulders, 6@7c. Middles steady; long clear, 7½c. Lard a shade firmer; steam, 8½@9c for new; 8½@9c for old.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@15c.

CHEESE—Dull; common to prime, 10@12½c.

WHISKEY—Active at 93c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but holders firm. Wheat firm for dry, at $1.40@1 45. Corn steady at 45@46c. Rye—Old, 77@80c; new, 60@70c. Oats firm; old, 32@36c; new, 29@30c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in good demand at full prices, $13 00. Lard quiet and firm, at 8, 8½@8¾c; none offered. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c bid, 8¾c asked; clear, 8¾c. Bacon in good demand at full prices; offerings light; sales shoulders at $6 75@6.95, now held at $7 00; sales clear sides at 9½c; clear rib, 9¼c.

HOGS—Steady at $4 60@5.00.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; unchanged. Wheat firm but less active; Choice white $1.89; do amber, $1.78@1 83. Corn, dull; yellow 64c; mixed Western, 71@72c. Oats firm; white 46@48c; Western mixed, 44@45c. Rye scarce and firm at 70@75c.

PROVISIONS—Strong. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6¾c; sides 8½c; clear rib, 8¾c. Bacon higher with active jobbing demand; shoulders, 7½c; sides, 9½c; clear rib, 9¾c. Sugar cured hams 16½@17½c. Lard dull at 8½@9c.

BUTTER—Dull and depressed.

WHISKEY—Firm at 94@94½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat in good demand at full prices; sample lots, No. 2 red winter, $1 50@1.52. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2, mixed, 37c; ditto yellow, 38½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 26c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 60c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 92c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and drooping at $13 12½@13 25. Bulkmeats firm. Bacon strong and scarce, and prices advancing; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 9¾@9⅞c. Lard unchanged.

HOGS—Higher, at $4.50@5 00.

CATTLE—3½@6½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; treble, 6¾@7½; family, 8¼@9¼. Corn—mixed, 56@57c; white, 63c. Oats, 41@45c.

HAY—Quiet at $28 00@31.00.

BRAN—Lower; 95c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $13 50. Bacon firm at 7¾, 10@10½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 16c. Lard quiet; tierce, kettle, 8½c; refined, 9½@9¾c; choice, 9½c; keg, refined, 11@11½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Common, 8½c; yellow clarified, 11½c. Coffee quiet at 16½@19½c.

COTTON—Sales 110; nominal; good ordinary, 18@18½c; low middlings, 19½@19½c. Receipts, 43 bales. Stock, 7,595 bales. Week's sales, 500; receipts net, 232 bales; gross, 236 bales. Exports, coastwise, 1,244 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 97@99c.

STERLING—26; sight ⅛ premium.

GOLD—114⅞.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Active but not higher. Wheat weak; new red $1.63@1 70; white $1.80@1.85. Rye 80c. Corn firm; yellow 62c; mixed 60@61c. Oats firm at 44@45c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat firm and higher; No 2 white Wabash, $1.78; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 79; amber Michigan, $1 48; No 1 red winter, $1.66; No. 2, $1.47@1.48; No. 3, $1 35@1.36. Corn dull; no grade, 46@46½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 36½c; No 2, 31c; old, 34c; Michigan, 35@36½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm, unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn 49,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 600 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 6 000 bu.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE—Aug. 10.—COTTON—Dull, nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork, $14 00. Bacon, shoulders, 7½c; clear rib 9½c; clear sides, 10c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 10.—COTTON—Scarce and firm; low middling, 20½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Firm at $4.00@9.00. Cornmeal dull and unchanged. Corn in good demand at full prices, at 55@60c. Oats dull and drooping at 40c.

HAY—Quiet and unchanged.

BRAN—Brisk at 18c.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; shoulders, 7½c; clear sides, 9¾c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10.—TOBACCO—Sales very light; prices firm.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $13 25. Bacon in good demand; shoulders, 7c; clear rib, 9½c; clear sides, 10c, packed. Bulk meats active; shoulders, 6@6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 9c, loose. Sugar-cured hams firmer at 15½@18c, packed. Lard steady; prime leaf, tierces, 9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1 white Michigan, $2 00. Corn quiet at 59c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Aug. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat a shade better; new extra, $1 85; No 1, $1 80; amber Michigan, $1 58½. Corn quiet; 54c. Oats dull; 36c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Aug 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm, with an upward tendency. Wheat firm; No 1 red winter, old, $1 60; new, $1.41. Corn quiet; 50c. Oats steady; No. 1, old, 35c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED............Aug. 10.

Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Scow Banner, Saugatuck, 55 cds wood.
Scow Em Leighton, Manistee, 80 m lumber.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 64 bxs fish, 10 brls flour, 20 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Prop Java, Buffalo, 906 bars railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, 793 bars steel, and sundries.
Schr Dawn, Manistee, 80 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Radical, Carrollton, 110 cds wood.
Schr Despatch, Frankfort, 130 m lumber, 20 m timber.
Bark Unadilla, Cleveland, 600 tons coal.
Schr E. F. Wade, Muskegon, 126 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Fanny and Floy, Muskegon, 68 m lumber, 66 m lath.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr J. A. Holmes, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Game Cock, Eagle Harbor, 144 cds wood.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 100 cds wood.
Schr Monsoon, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Falcon, White Lake, 119 m lumber.
Schr Petrel, White Lake, 150 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr J. Bean, Jr., Ludington, 145 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Portage Pier, 130 m lumber.
Schr Major H. N. Ferry, Black Creek, 140 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Ahnepee, 92 cds wood.
Schr Eliza Day, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr E. G. Grey, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr H. Blood, Kewaunee, 112 cds wood.
Schr Charger, Buffalo, 815 tons coal.
Schr Francis Palmer, Erie, 950 tons coal.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber.
Scow Black Hawk, Lincoln, 95 m lumber, 40 m lath, and sundries.
Schr Scotland, Lincoln, 135 m lumber.
Schr Octavia, Ludington, 135 m lumber.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 115 cds wood.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Sardinia, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Jason Parker, Manistee, 83 m lumber.
Schr Winnie Wing, Manistee, 175 m lumber.
Schr O R Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Jacksonport, 2,622 railroad ties, 707 telegraph poles.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 172 m lumber.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 148 m lumber.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr J P. Ward, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Kate Hinchman, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Nellie and Annie, Grand Haven, 35 m lumber.
Schr C. W. Johnson, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Four Brothers, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Ludington, 158 m lumber.
Schr Kate Gillett, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Ozaukee, 42 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Europe, Montreal, 150 tons pig iron and sundries.
Bark Oneonta, Buffalo, 700 tons coal.
Bark Sunnyside, Erie, 930 tons coal.
Schr General Sigel, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr J. M. Hibbard, Pentwater, 95 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr C Jordan, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Alice M. Beers, Bay de Noque, 140 m lumber.
Schr Leo, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, White Lake, 70 m lumber.
Schr Raleigh, Muskegon, 172 m lumber.
Scow Laurence, Grand Haven, 33 m brick.
Scow Marrion Dixon, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 80 m lumber.
Barge Vehus, Ludington, 185 m lumber.

CLEARED...........Aug. 10.

Schr F. B. Gardner, Collingwood, 23,000 bu wheat.
Stmr Corona, St Joseph, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Port Huron, 23,339 bu corn, 574 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Phil. Sheridan, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 51,300 bu corn.
Prop Mayflower, Beaver Harbor, 20 brls flour, 20 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Grace Greenwood, Collingwood, 18,465 bu corn.
Schr A C. Hanson, Collingwood, 12,409 bu wheat.
Schr Wm. Smith, Grand Haven, 5 brls flour, and sundries.
Barge Guiding Star, Port Huron, 26,604 bu corn.
Bark Maria Martin, Buffalo, 36,400 bu corn.
Schr Annie Vought, Buffalo, 46,000 bu corn.
Schr H Blood, Bailey's Harbor, 50 bu oats.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 1,000 bu oats, 1,000 bu corn.
Schr Sam Flint, Buffalo, 32 024 bu corn.
Schr R. Mott, Oconto, 15 brls pork, and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 250 bdls hides, and sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 31,800 bu wheat, 100 brls flour.
Schr Ætna, Oswego, 20,000 bu wheat.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—DOWN—Props Potomac, Hackett and barge, Jarecki and barge. Barks Jessie Hoyt and Robt Gaskins. Schrs Zack Chandler, Hattie Wells, Pathfinder, H Fitzhugh, Golden Fleece, Phalarope, C. H. Walker, Colonel Cook, Cambridge, Kelderhouse, York State, Ostrich, Reindeer, D. R Martin, New Dominion, Ironsides, Homer, Kimball, Clayton Belle, Trinidad, Correspondent, Kingfisher, and Melvina.

UP—Prop Gordon Campbell. Bark Wm. Jones. Schrs Camden, P. B. Lock, Champion, F. Crawford, Wm. Raynor, and Monticello.

WIND—Northeast.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.—We note the following engagements: To Port Colborne—Ætna, wheat at 9c; Geo. J. Whitney, corn at 8½c. To New York—Java, oats on p. t. To Buffalo—Prop Blanchard, prop Missouri, Sam Flint, and Bridgewater, corn at 7½c. To Kingston—Charger, corn at 13c. To Portland—Prop B. F. Wade, corn through rate.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—Rates firm on a basis of $1.50 per ton on coal to Chicago. Charters reported by Captain Thos. Collins: Schr Snowdrop, salt to Sandusky at 7c f o b; schr Gen. Worth, coal to Toledo at 65c per ton, free; schr Rebecca, coal to Detroit at 55c per ton, free. Other charters: Schr J. Bredeu, coal to Chicago at $1 50 per ton, free; schr Camden took coal from this city to Chicago at $1 50 per ton, free, instead of going to Erie for coal, as reported yesterday.

OSWEGO, Aug. 8.—Freights steady. Charters: To Chicago—Schr Camanche, coal at $2 per ton free in and out. To Racine—Schr Lillie Parsons, coal at $2.10 per ton free in and out.

TOLEDO, Aug. 8.—Grain freights firm at 5c to Buffalo; to lower lake ports firm but not quotably higher, as there are no vessels here.

DETROIT, Aug. 8.—Tonnage continues scarce, particularly that for coarse stuffs. The only charter reported is the schooner J. R. Noyes, wheat to Oswego at 9c.

SAGINAW, Aug. 8.—Private intelligence from Saginaw reports lumber freights to Buffalo have advanced to $4 per m.

Passed Sault Canal.

On the 4th, bound up, propellers City of Madison, Arctic, China, Nashua, and steamer Manitoba; schooners Fitzgerald, King Sisters, Seabird. Down—Propellers Equinox, Union, Champlain; schooners Monitor, G. W. Holt. 5th, up, propeller Northern Light; steamers Keweenaw, Hanna, Stalker, White Cloud, Czar, H. A. Richmond, H. J. Webb, Baker, Racine, Algerine, H. Queen. Down—Steamer Francis Smith; schooners Escanaba, Riverside, Wagstaff, Walker, Cambridge, Nesheto, Nicholas, Burt, Farewell, Colonel Cook. 6th, up, tug Wescott; schooners Golden Rule, F. Sigel. Down—Propeller Atlantic.

Depth of water on lower mitre sill 11 feet, 10 inches.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal.

PORT COLBORNE, Aug. 9.—Down—Bark J. C. Woodruff, Bay City to Collins Bay, timber; schr Rockaway, Erie to Oswego, coal; prop Ocean, Chicago to Montreal, mdse. Up—Schr Valentine; brig Cohen; prop L. Shickluna; schrs Acontias, Morning Light, Oliver Culver; props Dominion, Maine.

WIND—Southwest, light.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WIND—Saturday evening, northeast; last evening, north.

WAGES—Remain unchanged—$1.75@1.87½ per day.

A CRAFT OF OTHER DAYS.—The steam barge Howard, which passed up yesterday, had in tow the barge Windsor, which for a number of years was a prominent ferry steamer between Detroit and Windsor, in command of W. R. Clinton. The Windsor was built in 1857, and in 1860 landed the Prince of Wales at the foot of Woodward avenue when on his tour in this country. In March, 1865, the Windsor took fire while lying at the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway dock, by which several lives were lost. The wreck, while burning, was towed to Sandwich Point and there sunk. She was subsequently raised and made a barge.—*Detroit Free Press*, 10.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—The Wenona arrived from Mackinaw, Cheboygan, Roger City, Crawford's Quarry and Alpena late Thursday evening, with a full load of freight and passengers. The schooners Louisa and St Andrews were loading at Cheboygan, and the schooners Neptune, Collins, and B. S. Smith at Alpena. Passed tug Ballize off White Rock, with a raft in tow. Wind ahead, but light.—*Ibid*.

BUFFALO ITEMS.—The *Express* of Saturday contains the following items:

—The lumber barge Ocean was yesterday libelled for some $250, a portion of her wrecking expenses.

—The steam barge Concord, in tow of four lumber barges, was detained out in the lake most of Wednesday night in consequence of the breaking of some portion of her machinery. It was repaired during the night and she completed her trip.

—The two tugs New Era and J. T. Ransom, were found sunk at the dock at Tonawanda yesterday morning. They were left the night before apparently all right. There is suspicion that the sinking was the result of foul means.

The Death of Emil Devrient.

From the New York Evening Post, Aug. 8.

Emil Gustave Devrient, the greatest German actor of this century, died yesterday, at Dresden, in his 69th year. He was called the Garrick of his country, and exercised for nearly fifty years past an important influence upon the development of the German stage. During his long and eminent career, he had but one great rival—the ill-fated Bogumil Dawison; but the best German dramatic critics always concurred in the opinion that Emil Devrient far surpassed him in versatility, depth of feeling, and real power.

Devrient was born at Frankfort-on-the Main on the 4th of September, 1803. He was the youngest son of three brothers, all of whom were noted for their extraordinary histrionic talents. The oldest brother, Louis, was long an ornament of the Berlin stage, and the second, Charles Augustus, has always been considered the best pupil the great Ifland had. Emil Devrient appeared first on the stage in Brunswick on the very night when the news of the death of Napoleon the First was received. The audience was greatly excited in consequence, and, in response to the calls of the agitated spectators, the young actor recited Arndt's popular patriotic poem, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" The deep fervor with which young Devrient recited the stirring verses impressed the audience so much that he became a favorite on the spot, and the manager of the Ducal Theatre engaged him at a liberal salary. He displayed at once fine dramatic genius, and Goethe, who, in 1822, saw him play Hamlet when he was not yet twenty years of age, pronounced it a masterly performance, and urged Devrient to go with him to Weimar. Devrient, however, preferred to remain in Brunswick, and during the next ten years added constantly to his reputation and fame as a great actor. He received many tempting offers from the managers of royal theatres, and, in 1831, went to Dresden, where he was engaged for life at the Royal Theatre in that city, which was then considered the first dramatic stage in Germany. Devrient was in politics a democrat, and hence he was an eyesore to the reactionary element at the Saxon Court; but his genius as an actor was such that none of the courtiers ventured to urge his removal—not even in 1848 and 1849, when he manifested the most unmistakable sympathies for the Democratic revolutionists. In 1867 he withdrew from the stage and lived on the large fortune which he had accumulated in his profession, devoting his leisure hours to writing a history of the German stage and an autobiography; he directed that these works should not be published until after his death. He also took special charge of a number of charities which he had organized, and in the successful development of which he had always taken the liveliest interest. His death will excite the deeper regret, as among the actors of Germany there is no one competent to succeed him.

THE NEGRO RIOTS IN SAVANNAH.

Separate Cars for Whites and Blacks—A Decision Rendered Adversely to the Negroes.

Savannah, Ga. (Aug 4), Correspondence of the New York World.

On the 29th of last month this city was disgraced by a riot, caused by the negroes insisting on riding in street cars set aside for the exclusive use of white persons. One or two persons were killed, and several wounded, and, as was natural, the greatest excitement prevailed, although there was little animosity aroused between respectable people of either color. On the day before yesterday the case of Avery Smith against William O. Godfrey, Henry F. Segur, and Lawrence Cecil Berrien came up for trial before the United States Commissioner's Court. The complaint was that the three persons named, together with others who were unknown, had conspired to prevent Avery Smith, a colored citizen of the United States, and other colored citizens, from riding in the street cars, which was a right, privilege, and immunity granted and secured to deponent and said other persons by the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Courtroom was crowded with negroes, anticipating a final triumph for them. Judge Wayne presided. The testimony of Captain John Postell, junior partner of the firm of McRae & Co., lessees of the road, showed that he had received anonymous letters in July, advising him that a conspiracy had been formed among certain persons to invade the cars of the whites, by introducing negroes therein, for the purpose of extorting money from the company in the form of damages, to be recovered by suit should the negroes be refused the right to ride in any cars they chose. To this end money was then being raised in Washington and at home. In view of this fact the Board of Directors instructed conductors not to interfere with persons of color who should attempt to ride in cars set aside for the whites. Colored people have hitherto been permitted to occupy platforms of such cars at a reduced rate; but cars equally as good in every particular had been provided expressly for their use, and no white person was allowed to travel in them. Other testimony showed that on the 28th of July last Avery Smith entered a white car, although there were four colored ones at hand. This he did in defiance of a known regulation of the road. Some ladies entered a colored car, but on being shown their mistake, went to the proper one, which was fast filling up, and in which sat Avery Smith in all his glory, for he is a United States officer, a night-watchman in the Custom House. Smith was politely requested to vacate his seat for the use of the ladies, but surlily replied that "he had bought a ticket and intended to ride in that car." He was forcibly ejected by some white gentleman, and hence this suit. After the taking of the testimony, the court adjourned to yesterday, when the Commissioner delivered the decision, which was favorably received by the whites, but disgusted the blacks, who crowded the court-room to hear their vindication. The Commissioner said that "before conviction for a breach of privilege can be had it must first be shown or admitted that the complainant possessed and enjoyed the privilege, right or immunity alleged to have been interfered with." In December, 1865, the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution gave to colored persons the "inestimable boon of freedom." On the 9th of April, 1866, the Civil Rights bill gave them the right to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, and give evidence; to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold and convey real and personal property, and to full and equal benefits of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens, and to be subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. On March 23, 1867, the negroes received the elective franchise, and this was the last grant of privileges, rights, &c. The Court could find no law of Congress conferring on persons of color what might be called the "social privilege," i. e., any law putting them on an equal footing with whites as to railroads, hotels, &c. Had there been such a law Mr. Sumner would not have brought forward a bill at the last session of Congress to secure such equality. As Congress has said nothing in the matter, the affair is left with the States, and Georgia has decided that all common carriers of passengers for hire shall provide like and equal accommodations for all persons, white or black. Corporations for carrying passengers have a right to make rules for the safety and comfort of travellers; they may have cars for ladies alone, smoking cars, &c., and therefore the Savannah Street Car Company had the right to provide cars in which white persons alone should ride. No right, privilege, or immunity of Avery Smith had been violated by his ejection from the cars, and therefore he had not this cause of complaint against the defendants. The prisoners must be released.

The Ills of Croquet.

Croquet, we are told by a London paper, produces, first of all, a curvature of the spine. This is the necessary consequence of the position in which the player stands when striking the ball. Moreover, there are a dozen or so other deformities which devotion to the game entails. The player develops the muscles of the right arm at the expense of those of the left. He, or she, also bruises the left foot to an extent that produces permanent bunions and other superfluous diversities of surface ultimately ending in lameness. The muscles of the left leg enlarge, so as to make that limb ridiculously short in comparison with its companion. The unfortunate croquet-player, having thus earned a curved spine, a disproportionately large arm, and an equally ill-arranged left leg, together with painful bunions and permanent lameness, finally perishes miserably from consumption, induced by the unnatural constraint to which the chest is subjected when stooping over the ball.

—The Earl of Orkney, purged of his bankruptcy, has resumed his seat in the House of Lords.

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Monday Morning, August 12, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

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JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.

First District	THOMAS HOYNE;
Second	CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third	ARNO VOSS;
Fourth	ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth	ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth	ERIC JOHNSON;
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Eighth	STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth	MARTIN SHELLABARGER;
Tenth	GEORGE EDMUNDS, JR.;
Eleventh	WILLIAM STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth	DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth	SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth	JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth	JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth	DAVID K. GREEN;
Seventeenth	JOHN HINCHCLIFFE;
Eighteenth	WILLIAM SHARP;
Nineteenth	FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court:
Southern Div.—R. A. D. WILBANKS, of Jefferson.
Central Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

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12. JAMES C. ROBINSON, of Springfield.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
15. JOHN R. EDEN, of Sullivan.
16. SILAS L. BRYAN, of Salem.
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THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an independent Republican journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to act in the Living Present, and leave the Dead Past to bury its dead. It claims for its course the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its rela[illegible] with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

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LET US HAVE WAR.

General Grant entered the Presidential office in March, 1869, with the inspiring maxim: "Let us have peace." A large share of his popularity in the contest of 1868 proceeded from his emphatic utterance of this maxim in his letter accepting the Chicago nomination. The war had ended three years before. The nation had supped full of horrors, and wanted peace. Who was as well qualified to pronounce that consoling word as General Grant? The people responded to it with hearty accord, and gave him the votes of all the States save eight.

Nearly four years have passed, and we find the voice of the President's party-managers, and notably that of Senator Morton, of Indiana, still for war. Not only is the party further from peace than it was in 1868, but it no longer desires peace. Accordingly, we find Morton, in his Rushville speech, and John A. Bingham, in the far-away State of Maine, hoarsely recounting all the savage events of the war, goading the jaded passions of their followers, uttering words well-calculated to stir up old hates and revenges on the other side of the Ohio River, and probably intended to have that effect. We will do Morton the justice to say that he is not a man who entertains the sentiment of undying hate, or any other deep emotion. He has a theory that the war and its concomitant passions will still, after the lapse of seven years, turn out more votes than anything else; that appeals to the dead are more party-wise than appeals to the living; that Golgotha with its skulls is more potent at the ballot-box than Calvary with its Divine pity.

Simultaneously with the cry of these stormy petrels, we hear another school of philosophers preaching that the election of Greeley will bring on a financial crisis. We are required to believe, therefore, that the Gospel of Peace tends toward a money panic; and that a continuance of strife and bitterness between the North and the South, coupled with carpet-bag robbery and the domination of ignorance over education, tends to promote productive industry, the rapid accumulation of capital, and ease in the money market. We propose to examine these two theories, premising that they are the theories which characterize the Grant campaign everywhere from Maine to California.

There are some persons who think that a financial crisis has its origin in bank parlors, foreign debt, currency, gold, Government bonds, or the changes of the moon, rather than in wasteful expenditure, speculation, unwise investments of capital, etc. To such persons, recurrence to the fundamental principles of political economy is necessary. This science teaches that commerce is merely the exchange of services among men; that, when A sells his corn to B, and receives a coat in exchange, the whole philosophy of trade is included in that one transaction; that National trade is merely the multiplication of this transaction by one million or forty millions, as the case may be, and that foreign trade is merely the extension of these transactions across an imaginary line, which cannot possibly alter their nature. That money, whether metallic or paper, is merely an instrument to facilitate these exchanges, and that credit is only a postponement of payment by mutual agreement of parties, as if, for instance, A should sell his corn to B, and agree to receive a coat for it at the end of a year. It teaches also that wealth, prosperity, financial solvency and stability depend upon industry and economy, upon producing more than is consumed; and that banks, currency, gold, etc., have no other effect upon production and consumption (the relation between which is the index of financial soundness or unsoundness) than a yardstick has upon a yard of cloth. They measure, but do not produce. They may be true measures or false ones, but they do nothing but measure. They can no more produce a bushel of corn, or a coat, than a yardstick can produce a yard of cloth.

The causes which may produce a financial crisis we pointed out in a recent article, viz.: the withdrawal of capital from productive employment for purposes of speculation, or uncertainty in the returns of investments. If a large portion of the people are employing their capital in the purchase of wild lands, in the expectation of a rise, as in 1837, or in building railways on unproductive lines, as in 1857, their annual consumption being maintained at the same rate as before, or being increased on the expectation of unrealized profits, the elements of a financial crisis are at hand, and the crisis may be precipitated by any accident whatever. A war may produce a financial crisis, if the elements of a crisis exist in the commercial condition of the country at the time. But, if those elements do not then exist, the war may continue without such a crisis, until its cost exceeds the accumulated savings of the people, so that consumption and waste outrun production and accumulated capital. Then there will be a financial crisis, and no Finance Minister can either prevent or postpone it.

Inasmuch as this country went through a war of four years' duration, and expended in that time three or four thousand millions of dollars unproductively, without a financial crisis, we see no reason to apprehend such a calamity in consequence of the election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency, and we defy Mr. Boutwell, or anybody else, to point out such a reason. We do not think that the re-election of Grant would produce such a crisis. If the mere financial views of a candidate could produce a crisis, certainly such views as Grant held in his annual message of 1870 would be the natural forerunner of such an event. In this message, advocating the annexation of San Domingo, he said:

> With such a picture it is easy to see how our large debt abroad is ultimately to be extinguished. With a balance of trade against us (including interest on bonds held by foreigners and money spent by our citizens traveling in foreign lands) equal to the entire yield of the precious metals in this country, *it is not so easy to see how this result is to be otherwise accomplished.*

That is to say, our large debt abroad can only be paid by buying a portion of an island in the Caribbean Sea, which cannot even pay its own debts! But we concede that neither General Grant's views nor Horace Greeley's views on finance in the abstract will, or can have, any influence in producing or preventing a financial crisis.

There is one thing, however, involved in the present campaign, that may be influential in promoting such a crisis. Everybody will admit that peace, security, confidence, and domestic tranquillity tend to promote industry and the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, financial stability; while war, strife, bitterness, robbery, and ignorance tend to produce the opposite. We charge that Senator Morton and the whole congregation of Grant politicians are laboring, to the utmost of their ability, to stir up strife and discord between North and South; to prevent the natural influences of kindness and brotherly feeling from performing their healing offices; to still further reward the buzzard tribe who have taken possession of the Southern Governments; to still further subjugate and weigh down the intelligence of the South under the load of ignorance which two centuries of slavery has produced. To this extent they are laboring to retard industry and production in a large and important section of the country,—a section whose prosperity is vitally connected with our own. To this extent they are conspiring to create the elements of which financial crises are composed. And, while they are calling aloud for more war, they have the effrontery to tell the people that the election of Horace Greeley will bring on a commercial convulsion!

SENATOR SCHURZ IN ILLINOIS.

The three last speeches of Carl Schurz in Illinois,—on Thursday at Belleville, on Friday at Bloomington, and on Saturday at Chicago,—have proven that the cause of Reconciliation and Reform has taken hold of the German heart, and stirred to its depths the German enthusiasm. At Belleville, the whole population of the town turned out *en masse*, the city itself was gaily decorated with flags, and about 8,000 people were gathered. At Bloomington, the same thing occurred on a still larger scale. Fully ten thousand persons were present, whom he addressed, in English, for two hours and a half. His arraignment of the impostures of Grantism convinced his hearers, if they had doubted before, and their enthusiastic applause told that their votes would be cast for Greeley and Koerner. We think that, outside the City of Chicago, seven-eighths of the German vote are won for the Liberal cause. In Chicago, the fact that the German paper of largest circulation was edited, until the opening of the campaign, by a Federal office-holder, has had its effect in committing that paper to the Grant cause. The influence of the *Staats-Zeitung* has held a larger portion of the German vote undecided in Chicago than at any other point in the State; but the natural tendency of the Germans in this city has been, and is still, the same as in Belleville, Springfield, Bloomington, Peoria, Pekin, Rock Island, etc. Few, we think, who have attended either the English or German meetings for Greeley in this city, or who have any familiarity with the clubs formed and the work doing here, will doubt that three or four times the number of Republican votes will be cast for him which are necessary to insure him a majority.

At Mr. Schurz's speech on Saturday evening, at least 8,000 voters came to the hall. After the hall had been filled, a meeting of persons unable to gain admission was organized outside, larger than the meeting inside the building, and addressed by local speakers. The speech of the great German orator was heard by his vast audience with an eager and intense interest that proved its power. Frequently the whole audience rose to their feet in their enthusiasm, and cheered with a vigor that showed that their whole manhood was stirred by his facts, his proofs, and his denunciations. The whole meeting, inside and out, was as large as the open-air meeting addressed by Senator Trumbull and Governor Koerner. It undoubtedly sealed many hundreds of doubtful votes to the cause of Peace and Reform. The three meetings to which we have referred, consisting, as they did, almost exclusively of men who voted for Grant four years ago, contained two-thirds as many voters as would turn the State from Grant to Greeley. Yet, in nearly every considerable town in the State, they will be equalled or rivalled in the course of the campaign. All that our friends need do is to work hopefully and earnestly; afford every opportunity possible for the best speaker to bring the facts of the past four years home to the people with their full force. This done, and the State of Illinois cannot fail to cast her vote also for Greeley and Reform.

MORTON ON THE JEFF. DAVIS BAIL-BOND.

The scanty resources out of which Grant's special champions are attempting to make political capital in this campaign are once more exemplified by Morton, who is engaged in stumping the State of Indiana. The attempt to prove, by the Confederate documents which Boutwell illegally purchased, that Mr. Bucknalew and Mr. Hendricks were in league with Southern conspirators to burn up all the cities in the North, and massacre all the women and children, having fallen stillborn; the charge that Mr. Greeley is in favor of paying pensions to the Confederate soldiers having been retracted publicly by its author; the only thing remaining is the fact that Mr. Greeley signed Jeff. Davis' bail-bond; and, although this has been worn threadbare by the Grant stump-speakers, big and little, Morton is still harping on the same old story, and trying to make capital out of it in the rural districts of Indiana.

Morton's fulminations can be disposed of in a very few plain words. No one denies the fact, least of all Mr. Greeley, and Mr. Morton never found fault with Mr. Greeley for coming forward and relieving the Government from its elephant, until an opportunity was discovered to make it an issue against Mr. Greeley in a political campaign. For seven long years he has had the silent gratitude of every member of the Administration, Morton included, for getting them out of their predicament, and cutting the knot which they dare not untie. Jefferson Davis was a prisoner in the hands of a Republican General, a Republican President, and a Republican Congress. His fate hung upon their decision. He might have been tried any day by a military commission and hanged, as Wirz and other smaller offenders were. He might have been tried at any time by the civil courts, for he was a prisoner of state as well as of war. The prisoner was in their hands; the evidence was at their disposal. Nothing stood in the way of the trial. Why wasn't he tried? The first step was not even taken towards such a disposition of the prisoner. He was kept in confinement instead, from May 10, 1865, to May 13, 1867, and, as month after month elapsed in these two years, there was not only no trial, but no prospect of any. The Administration was at a loss what to do with him, and, as time moved on, its difficulties became greater and greater, until even Davis' worst enemies began to murmur at the inconsistency of holding him longer without trial. It was then that Mr. Greeley, with others, came forward and signed his bail-bond, thus relieving Davis from custody and the Administration from its embarrassment by the same act. Time enough had elapsed to show that there was no intention of ever trying him, and further confinement, under such circumstances, was simply useless and disgraceful.

And, now, all this time, what was Morton doing? If his abhorrence of Jeff. Davis and his political crimes were so great, why didn't he move in the matter? He was a man of prominence in National affairs; he had influence with the Administration: he had a reputation of being a War-Governor. Why was he silent all this time? There is no record that he ever opened his mouth to demand his trial or execution. But what was he doing? Instead of demanding the trial of Jeff. Davis, he was supporting Andrew Johnson, against the great majority of the Republican party. He was making speeches against negro-suffrage. He was predicting a war of races if the elective franchise was conferred upon the negro. He was opposing with all his might the social elevation of the negro. He was endeavoring to obstruct the settlement of every distinct Republican issue which had grown out of the war; and he was as silent as the grave touching the trial of Jeff. Davis, from the day that he was arrested to the day that he was released, and has been so ever since, until, in his sore need of campaign sensations with which to influence the passions of people, he has produced this old story, and recited it over and over with ample exaggeration and distortion.

But, if Jefferson Davis was a criminal of so dark a dye, if his offences were so rank, and if Mr. Greeley's crime was so un-Republican and enormous, why don't Mr. Morton and his friends bring Mr. Davis to trial? The Republican Administration is still in power, and can put its hands upon Jefferson Davis any day. He is not yet relieved of his liability. He is only out on bail. Why not arrest him, or, at least, drive him out of the country, and collect the bail, which is still good, instead of perambulating the country, telling people of the enormity of Mr. Greeley's conduct in furnishing that bail? Would it not be more consistent for Conkling, Morton & Co. to bring Davis to trial, than to waste their time in diatribes against Mr. Greeley for doing a very sensible act, and relieving them of the largest living mastodon they ever had on their hands? Which of them has furnished better security than Greeley that Davis shall ever be tried? If it was a crime for Mr. Greeley to sign the bail-bond of a prisoner which did not in any manner release him from the consequences of his acts, what is the measure of the crime of the Administration which compounds the offences of the prisoner by failing to try him at all? Before, therefore, Morton has any more to say about the bail-bond business, it is in order for him to show his sincerity and consistency by moving to try Jefferson Davis for his numerous crimes which so disturb him. Mr. Greeley has not altered the status of the case at all. Mr. Davis can be had any day. Let Morton and the other Grant office-holders now order his trial or hold their tongues.

General Hermann Lieb, a well-known German citizen, has purchased the *Union* newspaper from the *Staats-Zeitung* Company, by whom it was formerly owned. It has heretofore been a Democratic newspaper of seventeen years' standing, and latterly under the control of the *Staats-Zeitung* Company. Henceforth it will be Liberal in politics, and will give an effective support to Greeley and Brown. The *Staats-Zeitung* has no further control over it, directly or indirectly, and General Lieb will now not only make it a political power among his countrymen, but a first class newspaper in every respect. Under his intelligent and vigorous administration there is no occasion to doubt its success.

Senator Schurz's Appointments.

Senator Schurz will speak at—
Terre Haute, Ind., Monday, Aug. 12.
Indianapolis, Ind., Tuesday, Aug. 13.
St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Aug. 14.
Evansville, Ind., Thursday, Aug. 15.
Tell City, Ind., Friday, Aug. 16.
New Albany, Ind., Saturday, Aug. 17.

The *Nation* has sometimes made wild shots in its criticisms of manners and men; but, before its candidate was beaten at Cincinnati, it gave its opinions with the impartiality of a judge. It argues now like a bitter, unscrupulous lawyer. It can see no trace of good in Greeley; scarcely a trace of evil in Grant. It has often exposed the folly of answering an adverse argument by abuse of the man who makes it, yet it now repels the attacks of the New York *Tribune* upon Grant's appointment of G. H. Butler as Consul General to Egypt by saying, substantially: "Your ex-editor wrote a note saying that he was sorry not to attend a banquet given to Butler. This was a good deal worse than making the latter Consul. Since Greeley did this, what business have you to howl at Grant for that?" It even stoops to the very toadyism it has often sneered at heretofore, and says that Grant's "victorious sword" emancipated the negroes, gave Sumner his seat in the Senate, and saved Greeley and Sumner the necessity of "living in obscurity in Canada or London, with the reputation of a pair of hare-brained agitators, whose gaseous speculations had brought ruin on a great nation." Such measureless adulation is as sickening as it is false. Before the Cincinnati Convention, the *Nation* claimed to criticise the President impartially. No such ideas ever figured in its columns. They were as true then as now. If the truth is told now, it was suppressed then, and *vice versa*. Mr. Godkin's present effusions, with their mournful predictions of the results of Greeley's election, bear a strong resemblance to the ready-made editorials with which Grant's Secretary is supplying the rural organs.

A New York organ publishes Mosby's harangue for Grant in full, under the caption: "A Ringing Speech." It rings like very base metal. Of the charges against the present Administration, the ex-guerrilla notices just one. Concerning the San Domingo case, he enlightened his auditors thus: "I don't know or care anything about it, except that Mr. Grant offered to purchase it for a sum of money. Mr. Jefferson purchased Louisiana in the same way, and I don't think the gentlemen who are growling about this island would like to give Louisiana back." If Jefferson had levied war on the legitimate ruler of Louisiana and on a neighboring friendly power; had used his influence to prolong the illegal imprisonment of an American citizen; had sent a Military Secretary to Louisiana, paying all his expenses with the people's money, while he himself drew two salaries from the United States Treasury; and had put at his command ten United States vessels at a cost to the people of $490,000, he would have got Louisiana in the way Grant tried to get San Domingo. It is noticeable that about all the men who, like Mosby, "don't know or care anything" about violations of the Constitution and laws, are loud for Grant.

The *Interior*, it is rumored, will soon change hands. About three weeks ago, if we are rightly informed, Dr. Swazey announced to the Trustees of that journal his purpose to withdraw from its editorial management. A movement to consolidate the stock of the company, and put the paper into the hands of parties furnishing a certain amount of capital, is understood to be the occasion of the Doctor's resignation. The *Interior* has hitherto held a place in the very first rank of religious journals,—a position due to the marked ability and industry of its editor. Dr. Swazey will carry with him the high appreciation and friendly regards of the newspaper fraternity. He will probably return to the regular work of the ministry. If so, some congregation will be the gainer.

The sentimentalists have been soundly defeated in the British Parliament. A bill to abolish capital punishment was lost, after a long and earnest debate, by a majority of [illegible]. The contest brought out the fact that murders have nearly doubled in Tuscany since capital punishment was abolished there. It is plain to see that the hanging of a dozen murderers would save New York a hundred violent deaths. The rule holds good everywhere. The only sensible way for society to treat tigers and tiger-like men and women is to kill them. The sooner society appreciates that fact, the better. Until it does appreciate it, we shall be cursed with reckless murdering on the one hand and reckless lynching on the other.

The announcement that a monkey in the Paris Zoological Gardens is becoming a fine tenor singer, suggests a new field for our impresarios to cultivate. An opera-troupe of animals would be a money-making novelty. The gorilla, according to Du Chaillu, beats upon his chest and makes a noise exactly like that of a drum. Half-a-dozen of these would make an excellent drum corps. The hyenas, with a little training, could do any laughing chorus. If grief was to be expressed, the wail of a panther is heart-rending in its pathos. The tenor monkey, with a few more animals, would complete the troupe. Its inability to sing words would be but a little objection in a country where opera is almost invariably rendered in an unknown tongue.

Those Jeremiahs who have been writing lamentations over the decline of large families in America should look at the birth-roll of the Dents, and cease their mourning. This birth-roll can be examined with equal facility in the family Bible or in the list of Government employes. In both, besides the names already known to an admiring public, will be found these two:

> Frederick Dent, Jr., son of George W. Dent, President's wife's nephew, Inspector of Customs, San Francisco.
>
> Henry S. Dent, likewise son of George W. Dent, President's wife's nephew, Clerk in United States Internal Revenue Office, San Francisco.

Frederick and Henry are believed to heartily re-echo Logan's declaration that "He that provideth not for his own household hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel."

George W. Hatton, Esq., is one of the three colored men who stumped North Carolina for Horace Greeley. There was a Grant meeting in Raleigh, July 16, which Mr. Hatton attended. As soon as he entered the hall, the speaker pointed him out as one of the "three black Ku-Klux," and advised the crowd to wait on them that evening, and either send them out of the State or "attach them by a rope or chain to the nearest tree." Such advice so inflamed the listening negroes that Mr. Hatton was obliged to have the Sheriff escort him out of the city in order to get away alive.

The latest reports from San Francisco say that the diamond excitement is subsiding. The diamonds have dropped out, and in their place some flowing oil-wells have been discovered. The rubies, emeralds, and sapphires, however, are insisted upon, and are still picked up by the basketful. One by one, however, these will disappear as the share capital increases; and it is by no means impossible that the holders who invested in Arizona gold, silver, and all manner of precious gems, may yet find themselves entitled to the fractional part of a dry oil-well.

The evidence constantly accumulates which tends to show a bargain between Tom Murphy, Tweed, and O'Brien. By this arrangement it is hoped to draw off Democratic votes from Greeley; Tom Murphy hopes to help run the Government and bleed New York merchants four years longer; Tweed hopes to get a general amnesty for his frauds and general knavery, and a renewal of his political power; and O'Brien hopes to become Mayor of New York.

POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

STATE CONVENTION.

August 14.—Florida, Liberal, Tallahassee.
Alabama, Republican, Montgomery.

CONGRESSIONAL.

August 13.—Ninth Illinois, Republican, Peoria.
Thirteenth Illinois, Liberal, Lincoln.
Third Michigan, Republican, Jackson.
August 14.—Fifth Michigan, Republican, Grand Rapids.
Seventh Iowa, Republican, Des Moines.
August 15.—Ninth Iowa, Republican, Storm Lake.
Seventh Illinois, Liberal, Morris.

—The Chicago *Times* is now alone of Illinois Democratic papers refusing to support Greeley.

—Correct your tickets. The Greeley Elector for the Eleventh District is William Steinwedell, of Quincy, not Charles.

—The Greeley Club at Wilmington, Ill., has 558 voting members.

—The Will County delegates to the Liberal Congressional Convention at Morris, on Thursday, are instructed for G. D. A. Parks.

—It is reported that there is a move on foot to bring James C. Allen out as an independent candidate for Congress, in opposition to John R. Eden.—*Cumberland Democrat.*

—Congressman McKee, of Mississippi, is visiting his old home in Centralia, Ill., and tells people that "Mississippi can be counted on to give Grant 20,000 majority;" Grant's office-holders having the count.

—John A. Magee, editor of the Perry County *Democrat*, is the Liberal nominee for Congress in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania, *vice* Haldeman, Cameron's Democratic son-in-law.

—The Springfield *Republican* has a review of the situation in Vermont, by a correspondent, and the conclusions reached are, that there will be a change of 10,000 votes from Grant to Greeley, and possibly the election of a Greeley Congressman.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* wants to know if the Republicans of Pennsylvania cannot do as well as they of North Carolina? Yes, if they have got the count.

—The Adams family were not pleased at the result of the Cincinnati Convention, and it is doubtful if any of them go for Mr. Greeley. The Worcester *Spy* reports John Quincy Adams as saying that he should support and vote for General Grant.

—George G. Fogg, ex-Senator and former Minister to Switzerland, resigned from the editorial chair of the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman*, because he would not abuse and denounce Greeley, Sumner, Banks, Tappan, and other old-time political associates. The Springfield *Republican* says:

> In accepting his resignation, Judge Fowler, the President of the *Statesman* Association, pays Mr. Fogg a deserved compliment, and the parting is an amicable one. We are glad this able journalist has relieved himself from a false position, even if he does not (as he yet may) come out for Horace Greeley. It is plain that New Hampshire will have no Electoral votes for Grant.

—The delegates to the State Convention, both Liberals and Democrats, go uninstructed except for Knott for Treasurer, and Hubbell for Auditor.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—In the Louisiana Liberal Convention at New Orleans, last week, the Rev. J. Sella Martin (colored) made a speech, saying:

> The Custom House of this city has controlled the negro with a system of servitude worse than individual and personal bondage. When I was a slave in this State, the opportunity was offered me, under God, of running away, and I got away. But I prefer that sort of physical slavery which I was then in, to being in my own State under the fire of proscription, bearded with United States bayonets, surrounded by United States soldiers, my own race turned against me, under the ambitious suggestions of an unscrupulous man. When I was a slave, I could run away; but now I haven't got anywhere to run under this political bondage. If I run North, there are no negroes there, and consequently negro votes are at a discount. If I stay in the South, under the present condition of things, I am to remain here a colored man. Having some experience and some little intelligence and education, I am to remain here in an isolated position, unable to advise or counsel my race, because the ogre of the granite building stands before me and presses me away.

—Hugh J. Jewett was nominated for Congress, in the Twelfth District of Ohio, after a protracted contest in the Liberal-Democratic Convention,—his chief opponents being Phil. Van Trump, present Representative; William E. Finck, ex-Representative; Wayne Griswold, and E. F. Bingham.

—Colonel D. B. Penn, the Liberal nominee for Governor of Louisiana, was in command of the Seventh Louisiana (Confederate) Regiment, and is the owner of several plantations in Tensas parish, and at present a cotton-factor at New Orleans. The Convention was composed (says the New Orleans *Times*) of about 500 delegates, not more than twenty of whom have heretofore acted with the Republican party.

—The Democratic and Reform parties of Louisiana, who have agreed upon a "United State ticket," headed by John McEnery, for Governor, have been advised to join the Liberal movement by Augustus Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, who says, in a letter to Emile La Sere, Chairman of the Louisiana Democratic Committee:

> The Democracy of the entire Nation, through their representatives in Convention, have made this coalition by adopting the Liberal ticket as their own, and thus opening the way for co-operative action in all the States. This fusion will extend not only to the Electoral ticket, but will run through the State and Congressional officers. In this way we hope to stimulate the energies and the enthusiasm of the people and largely augment the vote of the National nominee. We do not deem it necessary to address your understanding in this matter. The eight votes of Louisiana may determine the fate of the country for the next four years. It must be obvious that the interests of the Nation at large, certainly in Louisiana, can hardly afford another term of Grant.

—Senator Sumner, in a letter of Aug. 3, to General Hugh J. Campbell, of New Orleans, says:

> You are right in opposing the usurpations of the Custom House in the affairs of Louisiana; such conduct, though supported by the Administration, is so hostile to Republican institutions, and so utterly indefensible, that all good Republicans should co-operate against it. Pardon me if I should add that, unhappily, this usurpation is only a type of the injurious pretensions so manifest in President Grant since his entry into civil life. The soldier, to whom the country was grateful, is lost in the President.

—The Grant Committee of Virginia advertise for "the names of a few of the most trustworthy supporters of Grant, at each Post Office, to whom instructions can be sent of *vital* importance to our success in this campaign." What more *vital* than how to count the votes. The italics are in the Committee's card, which is headed, "Very Important."

—The Fort Wayne *Gazette* (Grant paper) sounds the alarm that Shanks will be beaten for Congress.

—The Grant party in the First District of Alabama was instructed not to give Ben. Turner (colored) another term in Congress; but the Convention, at Mobile, last Thursday, broke up in a row, and one faction nominated Turner, of whom we take the following notice from the Mobile *Register* of Wednesday:

> Ben Turner, the colored Republican who has represented this district in the last Congress so honestly and so ably as to put to the blush any of his carpet-bagger colleagues, was in the city yesterday. We believe "the member from this district" to be an upright and honest man; so great a rarity in the atmosphere that surround him as to entitle him to being specially chronicled.

—Colonel John H. Caldwell, of Calhoun, has been nominated for Congress (*vice* Dox) in the Fifth District of Alabama.

—The Grant Convention in the Fifth District of Mississippi, broke up in a row and General McKee, Jim Lynch, and Marshall Shaughnessey all announced themselves as independent candidates.

PERSONAL.

—The Duke d'Aumale is a numismatician.—*Boston Post.*

But the newest mismathematician is Boutwell.

—One lady at Saratoga wears diamonds that cost $225,000.

—Mr. J. Bancroft Davis has bought a residence near Lake Geneva.

—Blaine wishes he had been "missed"—instead of hit—by Mr. Sumner.

—Mrs. James Gordon Bennett leaves Paris for the United States early next month.

—William D. Kelly and family sailed from San Francisco the 5th, for the southern coast.

—Sam. Merritt, the Idaho delegate in Congress, intends locating in Salt Lake City.

—A sister of President Lincoln is summering at Westerly, R. I.—*Exchange.*

President Lincoln had but one sister, who died more than forty years ago.

—Deputy Sheriff Lilly, of Northampton, Mass., went off to Montreal "during a period of temporary insanity."

—Eastern papers of a common date (the 8th) have Governor Jewell at Watch Hill, R. I., dangerously sick; and have him at the Grant Committee headquarters in New York. This last is doubtless correct. The Springfield *Republican* says:

> Governor Jewell is to be there permanently for the campaign, and, if anybody can put a smile on the jaws of death, he can.

—Richard Yates is greatly improved in health, and his friends do not despair of seeing him yet completely restored.—*Springfield Register.*

—Thomas Halme, a wealthy London philanthropist, left $55,000 to the British Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before going home to glory.

—James Kelly, of Williamsport, Pa., has just given $250,000 to establish a college in which boys are to be taught any trade they wish to learn, free of cost.

—E. A. Pollard now writes only an occasional letter or magazine article, with what he calls "the beggared pen of an invalid."

No; "the pen of an invalid be'gar'd" is the way he expresses it.

—George Augustus Sala writes that, "In no country in the world are so many men of shining talents, of noble mind, of refined taste, buried alive as in the United States."

—Robert Gordon Milne, a young man, graduate of Oxford, who was sentenced to serve in the chain-gang at Los Angeles, for stealing a half gallon of wine, worth two bits, has been released by order of the District Court.

—Governor James M. Smith, and William Hope Hull, of Augusta, have been chosen Trustees of the University of Georgia, *vice* General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, and J. Dawson Walker, of Dalton, resigned.

—The Indian delegation went through Stewart's store, at New York, and the *Herald* reporter says:

> Mrs. Thigh took a great liking to some patterns of striped summer goods, and Mrs. Two Strike wanted her husband to buy her a love of a walking dress. Her noble husband is short of funds, and he simply answered, like an Anglo Saxon gentleman, "Ugh! Squaw damned fool."

—Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, nominated for a short term in Congress, *vice* Perry, resigned, will, if elected, be one of the youngest, if not the youngest, member of the House. He is a son of Judge Alphonso Taft, and was graduated from Yale College in 1864.

—Mrs. Louisa Atkins, who recently obtained her medical diploma at Zurich, after five years' study, has been duly elected Resident Physician and Secretary of the Birmingham and Midland Hospital for women, in England. This, we believe, is the first instance in which a woman has filled that post in the British dominion.

—Captain Henry T. Inman, of the regular army, has been found guilty, by a court-martial convened at St. Paul, Minn., of appropriating to his own use money which belonged to the Government, and has been dismissed from the service, and been fined a sum as near the amount of his peculations as can be ascertained. Inman resided in Portland, Me., during the war, but was latterly a Quartermaster in Dakota Territory.

—Joseph Mason, of Birmingham, has added his name to the roll of England's philanthropists. Within a few weeks past he invited a half-dozen gentlemen to his house, to whom he handed over the title to a stately building valued at $300,000, and to which he had attached endowments estimated at $1,000,000 more. There was no ceremony save the splendid munificence of the act, and Birmingham became possessed of a most magnificent orphanage.

—The Rev. Henry Fowler has just died of apoplexy at Vineyard Haven, Mass., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was born of one of the old aristocratic families of Stockbridge, Berkshire County, and graduated at Williams College in 1847. With a taste for literature and journalism, he was connected with various magazines and newspapers, and edited several volumes, becoming at one time the proprietor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which, in 1853, he endeavored to sell to the writer of this paragraph for $17,000. Leaving it soon after, he turned his attention to theology, studying at the Rochester Seminary, and becoming a professor in the university there; but, for the last fourteen years, he has been pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church in Auburn, N. Y. He was an earnest, sincere man, with fine taste, much culture, and delicate feeling. He has always suffered more or less from ill health, and was obliged, within the last year, to resign his pastorate and give up all labor.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

Grasshoppers in Dakota.

From the Sioux City Journal, Aug. 4.

Persons down from Dakota, yesterday, report that vast swarms of grasshoppers have appeared in the section of country between Vermillion and Yankton, and are committing fearful devastation. One man said he had twenty-five acres of corn, and in a single afternoon it was completely destroyed. The stage-driver says the insects were an inch thick in the road, and the wagon-ruts were filled with them. At times they passed in clouds so dense that the sun was obscured. Wheat, oats, and barley are safe, but corn, potatoes, and everything in the vegetable line, in the track of the voracious invaders, is destroyed. They appeared to come from the south, and, should the wind hold its present course, they will pass on into the more sparsely settled portions of the Territory, and the damage after all may be trifling compared with what it might be. It is to be hoped that Iowa and the rich country this side of Elk Point, in Dakota, may be spared, but it would be nothing strange if the grasshoppers which have already appeared, are but the vanguard of a still more numerous host to follow. Old settlers distinctly remember the fearful ravages committed by these pests of civilization several years since, and no greater calamity could befall this country than to again be generally overrun by them. The amount of damage they inflict is hardly credible to one who never witnessed their operations; they devour every green thing in their track, leaving behind nothing but a waste of desolation.

—Gilmore is to have the Boston Jubilee building at a nominal price, and may make what he can with it, or the use of it.

NEW YORK.

Magazines and Magazine-Writing—The Only Desirable Literary Engagement.

Wanderings and Wonderings of the Japanese—Another Great Daily Threatened.

Ex-Consul Butler's Folly, and Edwin Booth's Next Revival.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.

No man who has had intimate acquaintance with the newspapers but must have learned that paragraphs are—to put it mildly—great purveyors of misinformation. Take what care you may, it is impossible, in a given number of paragraphs, to avoid a large proportion of error. I am often impressed with this in running my eye over the brief mention of different events or circumstances in the daily press.

ATLANTIC PAYMENTS.

The other day, I observed a statement that Bret Harte had made an arrangement with the proprietors of the *Atlantic*, by which he was to receive $12,000 a year for twelve articles to be contributed—one a month—to that magazine. I venture to say that the foundation for this story is very slight. The *Atlantic* people are not inclined to pay any such price for contributions; and, though they gave Mr. Harte a most extravagant rate last year to write exclusively for their periodicals, neither they nor he, I understand, were satisfied with the engagement, and both were glad to discontinue it at the close of the twelvemonth. The literary men and women who have written exclusively for certain publications have so far as I know, been much pleased, at the expiration of the time of their contract. They say that they always feel not only cramped and confined, but as if something extraordinary were expected of them. They lose, to a large extent, the stimulus and motive for composition, and feel convinced that, under the circumstances, they cannot do their best work.

One of the most desirable engagements a follower of the quill can make (I have long been looking for just such an one) is to be restricted to a single publication, and not to write even for that. Were I immensely wealthy, and philanthropic at the same time, I should certainly buy up in this way many industrious and conceited scribblers, who, in season and out of season, inflict their productions upon a patient and long-suffering public.

To return to the *Atlantic*. It is not in the habit of bestowing any such munificent price upon authors as that associated with the name of Mr. Harte. The highest rate which it allows to its most favored contributors, like Emerson, Lowell, Holmes, and others, never, if I am rightly informed, exceeds $250 an article, while $100 is regarded by them as a handsome figure for a first-class contribution.

Few things are more delusive than

WRITING FOR THE MAGAZINES,

unless one likes to write for pleasure, which, assuredly, is not the feeling of a professional. I hear almost every day ambitious desires and rash menaces to make a livelihood by this sort of labor. The livelihood so made would, I opine, be meagre and unremunerative indeed. In the whole country, there are not more than eight or ten monthlies, and, of these, only five or six are really prosperous, and capable of purchasing manuscripts at fair rates. It is hardly possible, under the most favorable circumstances, to get more than three articles printed a year in any one periodical; so that, at the very highest, fifteen would be the amount of achievement. The contributions would not average more than $80 apiece,—in all probability not so much,—and, consequently, their authors would realize $1,200 per annum. He or she who should have fifteen articles a year in all the magazines, would seem to be a perpetual and irresponsible scribbler and, however well they might be written, they would tire the public and provoke hostile criticism from their frequency.

I question if anybody has any such number printed, and I am sure that the majority of *litterateurs* who are considered regular contributors to the monthlies do not usually earn $1,000, or even $800 per annum in that particular field. I can't see how anyone not lifted above daily wants and weekly needs can afford to pursue literature save as a recreation. Whenever I hear a man talk of living by his pen, outside of a journalistic position, I have a shuddering suspicion either that he is vaporing, or that he has found some extremely economical method of supporting existence.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

who have just left this country, made the most of their time while here by visiting all our public works and private manufactures, with a view of reproducing them at home. Recently they went through New England, wherever they thought they could learn anything of its numerous enterprises and activities. They visited the Hoosac Tunnel; the Springfield Armory; the cotton-mills of Fall River, Lawrence, and Lowell; the boot and shoe establishments of Lynn; the print-works of Providence; and the Fairbanks' scale establishment at St. Johnsbury, Vt.; and various other branches of industry.

The Japanese, as is well-known, are an extremely imitative people; and they have shown such an extraordinary spirit of progress of late that it will not be long, I imagine, before we shall find them copying—and not without success,—the best features of our Republic. Iwakura, the chief of the Embassy, is said to be the Bismarck of the Empire; and the recent resolutions and expansion of that remote region are ascribed almost entirely to him.

There is something more poetic than poetry, more romantic than romance, in the Japanese coming upon a diplomatic and inquiring mission to our shores; for it is a practical realization of the junction of the far East with the remote West, and of the latest sympathy between the remote lands, of which no dreamer has dreamed.

MOST STARTLING INTELLIGENCE

comes to us from the summer resorts at the sea-shore, to the effect that it is no longer fashionable for ladies to bathe. Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud, without our special wonder? Fashion is not to be despised; but, when she goes to such lengths as this who can approve her? We all know that the fable of the goddess of Love and Beauty springing from the foam of the sea, illustrates the æsthetic truth that the bath and feminine attractiveness are indissolubly associated. The fine apprehension of the Greeks, by-the-by, is shown by the circumstance that they represented Venus in the garb of Nature, knowing that she could not have appeared as the divinity of fascination had she been attired in modern, or even as ancient mortals. If she had touched Cythera in a bathing dress, or, indeed, in any kind of apparel, she would never have been allowed to approach Olympus, and would never have been immortalized for her celestial charms. I refuse, in consequence, to place the least faith in such gossip. When bathing ceases to be fashionable, fashion will become vulgar and repulsive. The very idea is abhorrent, for physical purity is as necessary as moral purity to the composition of a lovely woman, who, though she be lifted to the region of romance, must touch the firm earth with dainty feet, and wreathe her rounded arms with unsullied grace.

A rumor some time current here that

GEORGE W. CHILDS,

of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, intends to have a metropolitan journal, appears to be not without basis. I have learned from several sources, which ought to be authentic, that this is one of Mr. Childs' highest ambitions; that he has been trying, for a year past, to purchase some one of the old established newspapers in the city, and, failing to do so, has resolved to undertake a journal of his own.

Mr. Childs' shrinking modesty, and earnest effort to preserve his name from public mention, have grown to be proverbial. It is supposed that his sensibilities have been so much wounded by the determination of his native city to do him honor on all proper and improper occasions, that he is extremely anxious to remove to New York, where he would be swallowed up in the multitude of men far better known than himself.

He has so much money, too, that it is not at all unlikely that he may wish to get rid of a considerable portion by investing it in a new journal here. If this be Mr. Childs' purpose, his instincts are correct. He can, probably, spend more money in the way he proposes, with less benefit to himself, and with more peril to his rapidly-increasing reputation, than in any manner that may conveniently be made.

SALMAGUNDI.

An undertaker up-town has a sign over his shop which reads: "Every Requisite for Funerals." He was surprised and annoyed, the other morning, by discovering, under the sign, this addendum in large letters: "Including first-class Sympathy and Sorrow, made to order." It is said that the notorious George H. Butler, now *en route* to this country from Egypt, has made up his mind to bring suit against all the newspapers which, he avers, have foully slandered him while he was Consul General; and that his uncle, General Butler, will act as his attorney. Mr. George H. Butler has been declared out of business, but, if he attempts to execute what are alleged to be his intentions, he will certainly have enough to occupy him for the remainder of his days.

They who ought to know that Joseph Jefferson will not be able to return to the stage next season, or for a year longer at least, as his eyes improve very slowly, and there is serious doubt if he can ever again subject them to the strong glare of the footlights, which were the cause of their present ailment.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull has gone abroad (it is reported), bent upon converting the British mind to her peculiar views on marriage and the relations of the sexes. She expects to be absent a year; but, if she wishes to make even a beginning of her expressed purpose, several centuries will scarcely be sufficient.

It is whispered that Edwin Booth's next Shakspearean revival at his theatre will be "The Merchant of Venice;" and that the play will be produced with a degree of accuracy and splendor unprecedented, even at his magnificent theatre. COLSTOUN.

WEST VIRGINIA POLITICS.

As Viewed From a Neutral Standpoint.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

Political affairs in this State, at this time, are involved in complications to an extent never before witnessed by the looker-on in the section west of the Alleghanies, now composing the little State of West Virginia.

The numerous questions and issues in the present political campaign have so completely divided and split up party sentiment that but few really know where they stand in "the politics of their country."

The Democracy are united pretty generally in their support of Greeley and Brown, while that ticket finds but few adherents from the Republican side.

In the question of the next Governorship the Democrats are sadly demoralized.

Camden, the standing Democratic candidate for that office in this State, it is claimed by the factions which are opposed to him, obtained his last nomination at Parkersburg, at the State Democratic Convention which was recently held at that place, fraudulently, he having, as they aver, packed that assemblage in his own interest, and they have supported these charges by affidavits from parties who have been approached by Camden's agents.

Governor Jacob, the present efficient and popular Chief Executive of this State, was a prominent and strong candidate in many sections of the State, but his friends, seeing the course which was being pursued by the Camdenites, declined to allow his name to go before the Convention.

He was subsequently brought out as an independent non-partisan candidate for re-election to that position.

The Republicans, being considerably in the minority, united with the Democratic supporters of Jacob, and are a unit for him.

Another question which is now most prominent in the canvass, namely, the adoption or rejection of the new State Constitution, which is to be determined at a general State election, to be held for the purpose on the 22d day of the present month, has subdivided the sentiment of the people of this State in a most unaccountable manner, particularly the Democratic portion.

This proposed Constitution, from beginning to end, or thus far, at least, for "the end is not yet," is a Democratic affair, called by Democratic votes exclusively, against the bitterest opposition of the Radical leaders and voters, and framed by a Constitutional Convention, composed, with the exception of twelve, of the opposite persuasion—the Twelve Apostles, as they were called, of Democrats—and the paper is now submitted under the auspices of the Camden faction for ratification *as a party measure*, as was declared by Okey Johnson, and other prominent Camdenites within the last week. This fact alone has created opposition to the document in question, which it would not probably have otherwise received.

John J. Davis, Democratic Congressman from an upper district in this State, took open grounds against the paper, simply from hearing Johnson's assertions above mentioned, saying that such a paper as a State Constitution should be wholly free from party and all other influences.

The circumstances connected with its submission to a popular vote, render the affair a matter of extraordinary interest.

During the latter portion of the session of the Constitutional Convention which framed the paper, last winter, the most extreme dissatisfaction presented itself from many portions of the State in regard to the proceedings of that body, and, in view of the probability of its defeat when the issue came to be decided at the polls, a very cute expedient to avert such a result was devised and adopted by the Convention.

A "schedule" was attached to the document which was to be submitted with the proposed Constitution, which provides for the election of officers under the same, at the same time at which the question of ratification or rejection was to be decided; and, with a view of giving this extraordinary procedure an appearance of consistency, a most curious expedient, from a reasonable and common-sense point of view, was resorted to, namely: It is provided in the schedule mentioned, that, if ratified, the date of the paper's ratification should date from, *and include*, the day upon which the point was determined, thus rendering, or professedly so, the election of the officers under the new Constitution legal.

It was calculated by the schemers of this condition of affairs, and correctly, too, that by putting candidates in the field for election under the paper, its chance for ratification would be thereby greatly increased.

The proposed Constitution is not popular, by any means, as the Ring which is strenuously advocating its adoption—and they are alone in its advocacy—would desire, and their resort to the cowardly course which has been taken by them to secure the paper's ratification, has not been without its effect upon the honest men of the State—the same being a virtuous confession that the paper has not the merits which would justify its acceptance by the people, if submitted to a fair non-partisan vote of the people, and not involved in the influence of parties and candidates.

This proposed Constitution, however, really has good points in it, and particularly the portion relating to land titles.

These are settled in such a manner that, after a certain length of time, upon certain conditions, namely, occupancy, the payment of taxes, etc., no question can ever be raised as to the validity of the occupant's title.

The old Virginia land system was notoriously loose and careless in its character, and has served as an abundant feeder for lawyers from time immemorial.

All in the world that was necessary for a person to do to acquire title to wild lands under the Old Dominion *regime*, was to arm himself with a land warrant from Richmond, and a sharp hatchet, with which he proceeded to hew out the tract which suited him; and to get the lines certified to by the County Surveyor, who, in those days, was an officer most refreshingly regardless of correctness and facts, who usually did that service with very little regard as to whether the lines lapped over upon other surveys or not, and as to quantities, there is something absolutely amusing in some of the old County Surveyors' calculations, which not infrequently were reduced down to roods and perches, but by modern surveys were found to be even thousands of acres out of the way.

Immense tracts have been acquired in this manner by many of our most distinguished statesmen of the last and present century, within twenty miles of this city, in various directions.

George Washington owned several bodies of land in this immediate vicinity, as did DeWitt Clinton, an early Governor of New York, John Steele, once Governor of Mississippi Territory, Albert Gallatin, ex-Treasurer of the United States, and numbers of others, the most of which tracts have been involved in uncertainty even to the present time, but all of which will be finally settled if the Constitution is adopted, after the requisite lapse of time.

Nevertheless, as to the ratification of the paper, many who are well read up in the politics of this State, assert with confidence that the prevailing sentiment of a majority of the voters of the same is that the proposed document has demerits which overbalance its virtues, and that as a consequence it will be rejected; but there is one thing which is certain, and that is, there never was a time in the history of this section of country, either as a State in itself or as part of the Old Dominion, when the current of political sentiment was so uncertain as it is to-day, or a time when so many different objects were exerting an influence over public sentiment almost entirely demolishing former party lines and associations.

A Tale of Grant and Chandler.

From the Capital.

Senator Chandler, now larding the lean earth about Washington, has a history. Of course he has, and, from time to time, we have given specimens of this charming biography. One lately came to us that is charming, as it not only illustrates old Zach, but calls up a higher personage in an engagement not put to record by the historical Badeau. It seems that when Grant (then Captain Grant, United States Army) was stationed at Detroit, he one day slipped and fell upon the snow-covered sidewalk in front of Senator Chandler's residence. The indignant Captain, who went down in a sitting position, with the solid suddenness of a pile-driver, and saw stars, and heard peals of merry laughter, got up again, and, wending his limping way to the nearest magistrate, entered complaint against old Yardstick (said Chandler) for failing to keep his sidewalk clear of snow and ice, in accordance with the ordinance in such case made and provided.

Now Chandler appeared as his own attorney and made defence. He set up that the Captain's fall down was not occasioned by the accumulated snow and ice, but by the noble Captain being very drunk. And then he went on to tell, much to the amusement of the crowd, how the noble Captain was wont to get drunk and cut up great whiskey shines, to the irritation of the great men of Detroit. As the crowd had seen something of the sort, it encouraged old Yardstick, who grew eloquent, and assailed the gallant Captain as he has since been wont to assail the British lion. This so enraged the unhappy officer that when the complaint was dismissed he assaulted the eloquent Zach with a horse-whip, and before the admiring crowd could interfere, administered a lively castigation upon his eloquent defamer.

This accounts for the Honorable Zach's admiration for and love of the President. "It is astonishing," said Colonel Dent, "how we like a man after we have fought him." Only Zach did not fight.

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FOR GREELEY.

tion of a Number of Representative Men.

ws of Thomas G. Alvord, James Watson Webb, Horatio King, William Schouler, and J. S. Black.

Hon. Thomas G. Alvord (Republican), of New York.

From a Saratoga Letter in the Albany Argus.

* * * In reply to my question why there s such a general defection among the lead- men, as well as the masses, of the Repub- an party from the side of the Administra- n, he replied:

Governor Alvord. The Administration itself abandoned its principles and its trust. It s sunk into a personal Government, sel- h in its character and indifferent to the neral interests and to public opinion. It blind to the wishes of the party, and is ntrolled by its resentments and by favor- m toward individuals and cliques. These ques have possessed themselves absolute- f the machinery of the party, and con- l it for their own ends. They are dicta- ial and proscriptive. No man who oppo- them can find representation in Conven- ns or be elected to office. Power and pat- age, greater than ever before accumu- ed at Washington, are wielded to crush dissent and to supply the want of popu- ity of the leaders.

Correspondent. May not the war feeling aroused so as to induce the people to pro- g the Grant Administration?

Governor Alvord. That is what the Grant ique are endeavoring to do, and the attempt ows their want of patriotism. No greater amity could befall the country than to ive the sectional animosities of the past, d especially to organize the black popula- n against the white. The results of the r are a finality, and are accepted as such all the people. There are at present no ominent issues of principle growing out of It is a public offence to divide and dis- act the people on false issues. We should ther unite them for the prosperity of the hole country. It is now time to see if we e not in truth and facts united people. It nnot be denied that the Administration has tively exerted itself to revive and prolong ctional animosities and prevent the recon- liation *of the people*. This is the gravest the accusations on which it is now under- ing trial. * * * There is a tornado eceding that will sweep over the whole untry. They may order out signals of dan- r at Washington, but it is too late! The rm will sweep all before it and wreck all t resists.

eneral James Watson Webb (Republican), of New York.

Extract from a Private Letter dated
ST. LEONARD'S ON SEA, Eng., June 28, 1872.

If there was no other reason for opposing re-election of President Grant, his dis- erable repudiation of his solemn pledge sustain the "one-term principle" would, y judgement, be good cause for a suffi- t number of the Republican party to stain from voting to insure his defeat. e object of the "one-term principle" was place it out of the power of the incum- t of the Presidency to prostitute his high ce to the procuring a renomination and election, and to render it his interest as ll as his duty to administer the Govern- t for the benefit of the whole country, annihilating [illegible]. And if there ever was an intelligent n who doubted the policy and wisdom of h a plank in the platform of political par- , most assuredly General Grant's admin- ration of the Government since he came to office should remove such doubt. * * * We all know that from the time Grant aduated at West Point he was more cele- ated for his attachments to dogs and rses, his pipe, and his boon companions, an to books or the study of public men d measures; but we insisted that with fficient energy remaining to become what was—a gallant and successful soldier—he uld not fail to devote himself to the acqui- ion of the necessary knowledge to admin- ter faithfully, at least, the duties of the gh station to which a confiding and grate- l people had elevated him. In this, how- er, his most confiding friends have been omed to disappointment. He is as igno- nt to-day of the wants of the country and the first principles of statesmanship as hen elected to the Presidency. His sole ea of the duties of his high station appears be concentrated in making provision from e Public Treasury for his immediate fam- y and its connection, and in prostituting e public patronage to securing a renomina- on, and, if possible, a re-election, forget- g, apparently, that while his office-hold- s might secure his renomination, the peo- e only have the power to re-elect him. His roceedings in this regard have been so bare- ced and shameless that it is only necessary point to the removal of the Hon. Moses H. rinnell to silence those who would gainsay e allegation. [illegible] that his shameful dis- gard of his solemn pledge, to respect and ide by the "one-term principle," is suffi- ent reason with me, and should be with ns of thousands of old Whigs and life-long epublicans, why we should oppose his -election. But add to this his admitted orance of the duties of his position, his ameful nepotism, his prostitution of the blic patronage to achieve that which, nder the circumstances, it is infamy to cept, together with his systematic degra- tion of his high position, and it is difficult conceive how it is possible for the great epublican party to sustain him. * * *

I do not entertain a doubt that if elected reeley will prove as able and as safe a Pres- nt as the most patriotic advocates of re- rm could desire. I believe, too, that if ere are politicians who think that Greeley, hen elected, can be easily molded to their ishes, they are destined to be greatly dis- pointed. Right or wrong, he will, if elect- , be President; and hemmed in as he is all sides, by a public life in which he is lly committed upon all questions of na- nal policy, he cannot go astray if he ould; and I believe him too honest to en- rtain any such desire. He is committed the "one-term principle," and, therefore, can have no purpose but build up for himself the reputa- n of having faithfully served his country, d ably and honestly discharged the duties Chief Magistrate. Above all, he has nei- er a ridiculous admiration of rich men, nor e desire of getting riches for himself and mily; and the absence of these petty vices d meannesses is precisely what has be- me a necessity in purifying the atmosphere the White House. Four years of faithful d patriotic administration of the office of hief Magistrate, and four years of such gislation as a Reform President should and uld insure, could not fail to give to the ministration of affairs an impetus in the ght direction which a quarter of a century corruption could not overcome. * * *

JAMES WATSON WEBB.

x-Postmaster General Horatio King (Republican), of Maine.

o the Editor of the Portland Argus:

* * * There are probably few candid epublicans who will not admit that the dministration is guilty of grave faults, to se no stronger terms; but governed by artisan motives, many of them will tell you hat this must always hereafter be the case, o matter who is President: hence they ad- ere to their party and turn a deaf ear to all ppeals for reform. There are too many who eem to have lost, if they ever had, confi- ence in human nature and to have settled own in the belief that it is hopeless to hink of securing honest men for office. I o not belong to that class. On the contrary, nowing, as all must know, that there is vast oom for improvement in the Administra- ion of our Government, I insist that the eople can, if they will, find honest, capable, nd faithful men (and women, for they, too, re now of the "army of office-holders") to ransact the public business. Begin with he Presidency. Horace Greeley, we believe, ill come up to the required stand- rd. We know he will be onest and faithful, and these ualities alone are priceless; trial will de- ermine his capacity to fill that high office, nd "no one can tell what he can do till he ries." Once elected, let the Constitution eclare the President ineligible to a re-elec- ion, and let it also provide that no member f the Cabinet shall be eligible to Presiden- ial candidacy while in office; then we shall e spared the unbecoming spectacle of Cab- net officers neglecting their official duties o electioneer either for their chief or them- selves. * * * What the people want is reconciliation—domestic tranquility, with a plain, economical republican government, administered by officers, not as their masters, but as their servants; in a word, government conducted on the principles upon which it was established by its founders. For this let us all earnestly strive.

HORATIO KING.

General William Schouler (Republican), of Massachusetts.

To the Editor of the Boston Post:

Of the speeches made during the present Presidential canvass, the one recently delivered by Hon. Henry L. Dawes at the mass meeting at New Haven, I have read with the greatest interest, and at the same time with a feeling of disappointment. Its argument and tone are different from what I expected to find in a speech made by my most honored and respected friend. Mr. Dawes has been regarded by the Liberal Republicans of Massachusetts as a gentlemen who, if not ready to join hands with them in a separate party organization, was, at least, indisposed to keep alive the prejudices and hatreds against the South and southern men, to which the late terrible rebellion gave birth, and which now, after seven years of peace, can only be to them and the whole country an unmitigated curse. The precepts of Christianity and the maxims of wise statesmanship alike plead that they may be forgiven and if possible forgotten. This to the end that we may once more be a united nation, and that the blood of our heroes who died for the unity of their country and the glory of their flag may not have been shed in vain. For if after all their fighting and all their suffering, the rebellion has not been put down and it is yet dangerous to liberty and the Union to trust the South with political power which the constitution guarantees to every State and to every citizen, then we have no real Union; and the soldiers and the sailors who for four years on the land and on the sea faced death and endured hardships to save it, and thought they had saved it, suffered in vain and died as the fool dieth. Mr. Dawes inquires of Mr. Greeley "what security he has taken that these Southern men will not than be truer to their instincts than to their professions?" It would be full as pertinent to ask what security have they in Mr. Greeley? We might also ask Mr. Dawes what security would satisfy him that they might be trusted. He does not appear to consider their professions anything; nor does he regard their sufferings either during the war or since the war with much commiseration. If it be a money security that is asked for, they have it not to give; for what they had left at the close of the rebellion has been wrung from them under the forms of law by bad men from the North, assisted by bad and ignorant men in the South, until they are poor indeed. Nevertheless, in making Horace Greeley their candidate for President, by giving up their party name, its traditions, and its representative men, and by their adoption of the Cincinnati platform, they have made manifest the truthfulness of "their professions," and the nature of "their instincts." They desire peace and self-government, as guaranteed by the Constitution under which they were born, and in whose attempted overthrow, thanks to the forces of the free States, they were overwhelmed, like the hosts of Pharaoh in the Red Sea. God fought against them and their "peculiar institution," even as the stars in their courses fought against Sisera. They acknowledge their utter and irretrievable defeat—horse, rider, slavery, all are gone. They have no thought of renewing the strife, and they could not if they would. The cause of the war has passed away forever; and in its place has come a guarantee and "security," in the freedmen of the South, against a renewal of the rebellion, stronger than acts of Congress or standing armies, and more potent than all the wealth that lies between the "two ends of a rainbow." We believe that all through the war there were a respectable class in the South who had a sincere love for the old Union; but they were dragged into the war by local circumstances and against their judgment. They were all in it, more or less. Governor Andrew, in his valedictory address to the Massachusetts Legislature, January 4, 1866 after five years of inestimable patriotic service, said: "The people of the South, men and women, so disciplined civilians, volunteers and conscripts in the army and at home, followed the fortunes of the rebellion and obeyed its leaders so long as it had any fortune or any leaders. Their young men marched up to the cannon's mouth a thousand times, where they were mowed down like grain by the reapers when the harvest is ripe. Some men had the faculty and faith in the rebel cause to become its leaders; the others had the faculty and faith to follow them." In a word, they were as unanimous for the rebellion as our people were against it. It was these same leaders, as Governor Andrew argued in the same address, whom it was important to have lead in the civil reconstruction of the South. He was even then for universal amnesty; "so that the leading minds of the South, who by temporary policy and artifical rule had been for the while disfranchised, will resume their influence and their sway. The capacity of leadership," said the Governor, "is a gift, not a device. Those whose courage and talents will entitle them to lead, will lead." This address, coming at the close of the war, was one of the most remarkable for brilliancy of diction, originality of thought and enlightened statesmanship of all our war literature. It forshadowed the true policy of peace, as his former addresses had the true policy of war. The policy laid down in the Cincinnati and Baltimore platform to be pursued towards the South is precisely the policy he advised in 1866. "The offence of war," said the Governor, "has met its appropriate punishment by the hand of war. In this hour of triumph, honor and religion alike forbid one act, one word of vengeance or resentment. Patriotism and Christianity unite the arguments of earthly welfare and the motives of heavenly inspiration to persuade us to put off all jealousy and all fear, and to move forward as citizens and as men in the work of social and economic reorganization, each one doing with his might whatever his hand findeth to do." This is the Cincinnati doctrine. This is the doctrine enunciated time and time again, since the war, by Horace Greeley in the New York *Tribune*. It is the doctrine to-day of the Liberal Republicans and of the Democratic party who support Mr. Greeley for the Presidency. Had John A. Andrew been alive to-day, we believe he would be among the foremost, as he certainly would have been among the ablest, of the supporters of Horace Greeley, if not at the head of the ticket himself. We say this, judging from what we know of him, both as Governor and as a private citizen. It was our fortune to have had daily intercourse with him from the time he entered upon his gubernatorial duties until the day of his death. While the rebellion lasted he never for a moment abated his efforts to crush it. When it ceased, he was willing and ready to "clasp hands across the bloody chasm" and build anew the broken walls of our political Zion. He would "put away all jealousy, all fear," and extend to them his confidence; for without confidence we never can come to a proper conclusion. We [illegible] so desirable an end. * * *

Allow me to say that the position taken by the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions is the exact position held by Governor Andrew, and by Massachusetts, from the beginning to the end of the war; is in exact accord with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Dawes and the leading members of the Republican party during that eventful period. * * *

I have written the foregoing with no partisan feeling, with malice toward none, with a sense of the right "as God gives me to see the right," and in a firm and honest conviction that the election of Mr. Greeley, whom I have personally known and respected for more than thirty years, would be best for the whole county. By so voting I believe that I shall be carrying out the wise and statesmanlike views of Governor Andrew, enunciated in the last official utterance of his life, and who, though dead, yet speaketh; that I shall be acting in accordance with the spirit that actuated the 150,000 Massachusetts men who upon the land and upon the sea fought for their country in the long, sad years of war, and upheld with honor and renown the flag which signalized the cause and the patriotic fame of the commonwealth.

WILLIAM SCHOULER.
WEST ROXBURY, July 30.

Judge J. S. Black (Democrat), of Pennsylvania.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Gazette:

I admit that the next President must be Grant or Greeley. The circumstances of the political situation limit our choice to these two men, as strictly as if no one else were legally eligible. We must weigh them against one another, and, like practical men, decide the case before us in favor of the best. Even if we find no good in either of them, we must take that one who shall appear to be least bad.

It is undeniable that the leading measures of this Administration are not only unconstitutional, but anti-constitutional, showing not merely a contemptuous indifference to constitutional obligations, but a settled hostility to those rights of the States and those liberties of the people which the organic law was made to secure. The President's appointment of officers and his general exercise of public authority, under the influence of men who paid him large sums of money, are scandalous outrages, and the effort to defend them has combined with other like causes to extinguish among his subordinates all respect for those rules of morality which used to be held sacred. When we consider what these men have done in the North, and add to it the large-handed robberies perpetrated in the South by the retainers of the President, with his direct aid and assistance, we are compelled to acknowledge that no other government now in the world is administered so entirely for personal and partisan purposes, or in such complete disregard for the rights and interests of the general public. This demoralization is not confined to the executive branch; the tide of corruption rolls in upon the Legislature, and in some places it has risen high enough to touch the feet of the judiciary. * * *

Now, as to Horace Greeley: * * * I devoutly believe that if chosen President, he will keep his oath, preserve the Constitution inviolate, execute the laws faithfully, restore the States to their rightful autonomy, protect individual liberty by jury trial and *habeas corpus*, put the military in proper subordination to the civil authority, use neither force nor fraud to carry elections, keep his hands clean from corrupting gifts, set his face like a flint against all manner of financial dishonesty, purify the administration of justice by a prompt discharge of all just obligations, economize the revenue and lighten taxation, give to capital the right which belongs to it, and at the same time see that labor is not robbed of its earnings. He will certainly hold his power of appointment as a public trust, and not as a part of his personal possession to be used for the support of his family or to encourage the private liberality of his friends. He will, so far as he can without transgressing the limits of his legal authority, relieve the Southern States from the gangs that are now preying upon their vitals in open partnership with the present Administration. * * * Democrats who disliked Mr. Greeley's nomination have reflected well, and I think will support him with almost perfect unanimity. They are impelled to their utmost exertions by a profound conviction that nothing but his election will save the country from a long period of misgovernment, and, perhaps, the total destruction of our free institutions.

J. S. BLACK.
YORK, Pa., Aug. 3, 1872.

What a Country Gentleman Saw With His Telescope.

A country gentleman who has a fancy for the scientific has an observatory on the top of his mansion, in which he has placed a telescope of power sufficient to command a very extensive view. Some time since he thoughtlessly directed the tube towards the house of a delightful young widow, living some miles away in the valley below, and was pleased to see her sitting on her door-step unemployed. Taking out his watch, he was about to make a mental memorandum of what he saw, and tell her of it when they next met, but the pleasant picture was so changed in a moment that he concluded to say nothing about it for the present. Another friend, of the sterner sex, just then drove up, jumped from the carriage, threw his arms where they were most wanted, and kissed the widow. The engagement was not long after announced but great caution is commendable in telescopic neighborhoods.

NORTH CAROLINA.

How the Administrationists Elected Their Candidate for Governor.

A Wholesale Business in Illegal Voting and Fraudulent Counting.

Falsifying the Returns.

The Washington *Patriot* publishes a letter dated Raleigh, Aug. 4, which throws a flood of light on the plans of the Grantites for falsifying the returns from North Carolina, and for securing a fraudulent result.

The writer states that the first return showed such large Democratic gains in the east, the very stronghold of Radicalism, that it was evident the State would give Merrimon not less than 10,000 majority. The Administration managers saw that this would not answer. They had all the inspectors, and, as it would take a long time to get in the returns from the remote parts of the State, a plan was at once formed to change the figures in favor of their candidate.

As early as Friday morning a despatch was sent to Secretary Delano at Washington, signed by P. W. Perry and Edward Crapsey, claiming the election of Settle to Congress, and the Republican State ticket by 10,000 majority. This despatch was so much at variance with all the intelligence received at Washington that the editors of the *Patriot* telegraphed their correspondent at Raleigh to inquire into its genuineness. We give the correspondent's reply in his own words:

"As soon as I received your despatch, which I here reproduce:

Inquire of Barringer and Ransom about the following despatch, which is claimed to have been received by Delano this forenoon:

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.
Hon. C. Delano, Secretary of the Interior:
Democrats figure up large mythical gains in the east, but admit losses in the west. What figures are in indicate that we have carried the State by at least 10,000, and have elected Cobb, Thomas, McKay, Smith, and Settle to Congress.
P. W. PERRY.
Answer immediately. EDWARD CRAPSEY.

"I at once called upon Mr. Barringer, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee, and at the same time telegraphed to Senator Ransom to ascertain if there was any truth in the pretended despatch. The answer of both these gentlemen, verbally and by wire, was that that was the first intimation they had had of any Radical majority. I next called upon Supervisor Perry and asked him for an explanation of his despatch, when he, to my astonishment, denied having sent this or any other message to Secretary Delano "or any other man," claiming a majority for the Radicals. Edward Crapsey, whose signature is also attached to the despatch could be found nowhere, although I spent several hours in looking him up. I therefore became satisfied that the despatch was either a forgery, or else the existence of it denied by the author was for private and personal reasons. Subsequently I had reason to believe that the latter was the correct explanation, with the double purpose of preparing the minds of the Democrats for a sudden and immense turn in the tide, and, at the same time, of enabling Perry and his friends (among whom Senator Pool, who was a heavy better on his own re-election), to hedge their bets, and come out pecuniarily square in case of the worst happening."

In relation to the frauds practised, the correspondent says:

"And, as I write this, I am satisfied that such fraudulent counting has already been practised, and will be practised, before the "official" returns are permitted to reach this city, from where they are scattered broadcast over the land, exerting their influence everywhere, on a still larger scale. The importation of negroes was successfully tried in Halifax, Wake, and many other counties, notwithstanding that in quite a number of instances this little game was found out, and promptly checked; but only ten per cent, if so large a proportion, of imported or colonized negroes were debarred from voting—not through any negligence or lack of energy on our part, but simply because the importation was done on such a wholesale scale, that we did not have available men enough to check it in more than comparatively few instances. But from what I hear whispered, and from what I see going on here, I have no hesitation in proclaiming that the Radicals are prepared to perpetrate, if necessary, the grossest and most outrageous frauds in counting the vote; and I should not be at all surprised if you, one of these fine days, when the full vote of the State shall have come in, will learn that a *bona fide* Conservative majority of some 8,000 or 10,000, by some mysterious means known to Administration tricksters and perjurers only should be turned to read on the wrong side of the balance sheet. It will require superhuman efforts to hold our own, and even then thousands of votes will be stolen from us."

What a Colored Man Knows of the Frauds.

From the New York World.

In an interview with W. U. Saunders, the colored orator, the following conversation occurred:

"What was the feeling among the people when you left North Carolina?"

"Why, they were jubilant and satisfied that Merrimon was elected by at least 2,500 majority."

"From appearances it looks as though the tables were going to be turned."

"I hardly think there is any fear of that. The white people in North Carolina, more so than any election since the war, are determined. They are satisfied that Caldwell has been defeated and any other result will show that fraud has been resorted to."

"Were you in North Carolina during the entire canvass?"

"Yes, these two gentlemen (pointing to his friends) and myself started for the State a few days after the Baltimore Convention, and found on our arrival that the ignorant portion of the colored people were massed solidly under the control of the officeholders and the emissaries of Grant, laboring under the impression inculcated by their Radical leaders that their salvation depended solely upon the re-election of General Grant. There is, however, a very respectable minority of the colored people—the heads of families, Christian men, and the more intelligent ones—who were anxious to be enlightened as to the records of the respective candidates for the Presidency. With this class we had no difficulty in making an impression. They listened attentively to our speeches, accepted what documents we had, and abided by our advice willingly. They had for some time past entertained doubts as to the sincerity of the Administration, and had made up their minds to refuse to vote at the August election."

"They did not carry their resolution into effect?"

"No; they polled a full vote as well as the white man and went unanimously for Merrimon. This germ planted in the State election will develop in November, and will give the State to Mr. Greeley by at least 25,000 majority. Among the common mass of negroes we found an absolute ignorance of the past records of Mr. Greeley, Sumner, or in fact any life long friend of the race. Where there was knowledge exhibited its effect was neutralized by the Radical leaders by means of intimidation, terrorism, and the assurance that Mr. Greeley would effect their re-enslavement. The campaign throughout was conducted by these Administration men in an unscrupulous manner, relying mainly on the clap-trap of the horrors of slavery and other appeals of this kind. Since the election has passed over these colored people have become convinced that they have been the dupes of these rascals, and in the future an indiscriminate massing of the ignorant negroes will be a futile attempt."

"Is this treachery carried out entirely by white men?"

"No, indeed; a few days after our arrival we were surprised and mortified to find that a number of intelligent colored men were principals in this nefarious business of misleading men of their race. Their motives were solely for money, all being under the pay of the Administration party."

"Can you recall any of the names of these men?"

"The prominent one among them was Jas. H. Harris, State Senator-elect by a reduced majority from Wake County, who, by his declarations under oath, is one of the most unmitigated scoundrels in that State. In 1868 this fellow was nominated for Congress in the Fourth District, under the old apportionment, and sold himself out for the sum of $4,500, to De Weese, who was nominated and elected to Congress. This fact Harris admits under oath before the Commission appointed to investigate frauds in that State, and has proved himself a willing tool in the hands of his unscrupulous employers."

"Do you know anything concerning the colonization of the negroes in North Carolina?"

"Yes; I know it was extensively carried on, not only from the adjoining States, but intercolonization between the counties was done by the wholesale. For instance, in Halifax, Granville, and Wake counties, along the Tennessee, Virginia, and South Carolina borders, at least 10,000 of these fraudulent votes were registered, but in consequence of the vigilance of the Liberals not more than one-half of them were polled. Many fraudulent votes were registered and passed from the Second to the First and Fourth Districts, which accounts for the changing of votes in those districts."

"What reason do you assign for the slowness of the returns from North Carolina?"

"For the purpose of stuffing the ballot-boxes. You see, on going into North Carolina we placed ourselves in communication with the leading Radical colored men, who, in private conversation, admitted that they expected from 16,000 to 18,000 majority in the Eastern counties, in addition to uninterrupted colonization, which would swell the vote to any number they required. But when they found that the Liberal vote had so unexpectedly increased in the East, they saw the necessity of withholding the official returns from a sufficient number of counties to fraudulently counterbalance the expected majorities of the West. This latter plan was first made known through the declaration of a prominent official at Washington, who, I shall name at no distant day, who solemnly averred that there was no danger of a Caldwell defeat in North Carolina while the Grant people had the final supervision of the ballot. He also made the same declaration concerning the ballot-boxes in the hands of the officials in the City of Philadelphia in the forthcoming Pennsylvania election."

"What effect will it have if Caldwell is declared elected?"

"Why, it will be contested, and Merrimon is certain to win."

"What proof have you that Merrimon will succeed in ousting Caldwell, if declared elected?"

"Why, plenty of proofs. In the first place, it can be proven that 10,000 fraudulent votes have been cast in favor of Caldwell."

"Are you certain of this fact?"

"Yes, sir, positively sure of it. And, again, the white people of the State will not stand this glaring fraud. They are satisfied Merrimon received the largest number of votes. As I look at it, I fear that in the event of the Grantites winning trouble will ensue."

Overwhelming Evidences of Fraud.

Raleigh, N. C. (Aug. 8) Despatch to the New York Herald.

The most infamous frauds have been perpetrated. Already letters are coming in from prominent gentlemen living in different parts of the State, giving accounts of wholesale fraudulent voting. In Bladen County eighty more negroes voted than were registered. In Brunswick a hundred. In Franklin voting was carried on without registration books. At one precinct in this county, Wake, the same thing was done. In Northampton 200 negroes voted who came over from Hertford County. From other sections the cry comes up, "fraud."

Raleigh, N. C. (Aug. 8) Despatch to the New York World.

In Halifax County, in the east, the census of voting population, as shown by the official returns, was in 1870, 4,455. The vote in that county the same year was 4,577, or 122 in excess of the voting population. This year the fraud there is still greater, the whole vote polled being 5,307, an increase of 730 votes over the vote of 1870, and of 852 votes at the election just held over the voting population. Now here is a most palpable fraud, which, according to my present estimates, would easily neutralize the majority Caldwell will have probably been elected by.

Several districts are reported as having polled, like Fairfax County, a larger vote than was registered, and some of them are said to have counted more votes than were actually cast.

In one precinct in Brunswick eighty more votes were cast than were registered. In Harnett Township, New Hanover, one or two companies, with arms, marched to the polls, in the First Ward at Wilmington, and other precincts of that county, men registered after Sunday and on the day of election. Having Radical County Commissioners, the votes of these precincts were, of course, not thrown out. There is no doubt of frauds in Columbus and Bladen. They are believed to be general throughout the Third Congressional District, and, in fact, throughout the State.

Raleigh, N. C. (Aug. 8) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Evidences of heavy Administration frauds continue to come in from every quarter of the State. In Halifax County there were several hundred more votes polled than the number of male citizens over 21 by the census of 1870. At one precinct in that county the boxes were stuffed with quite a number of votes in excess of what the registration books account for. Negro boys of from 19 to 21 voted in large numbers everywhere. The best informed Democrats believe that frauds to the extent of several thousand can be proven. Caldwell's majority will, on count, be about 1,000 votes, and the number of votes cast will be nearly 10,000 larger than ever before. It is believed that Merrimon has a majority of from 2,000 to 5,000 of the honest votes of the State. The Democratic press of the State strongly demands that the matter be tested before the next Legislature, and no doubt is entertained that it will be done.

A MADDENED BULL AT BAY.

Terrible Scene in the Streets of Williamsburgh.

From the New York Sun, Aug. 8.

Yesterday morning a drove of cattle was landed at the foot of South Eleventh street, Williamsburgh, and was driven toward Bernstein's slaughter-house in Bushwick. They reached the Boulevard about 12 o'clock, and when near Johnson street three of them, one a large bull, broke from the herd and rushed madly down Johnson street, followed by an excited multitude. In their mad career they knocked down several persons, but no one was seriously injured. At Union avenue the animals separated, taking different directions, and spreading consternation among the populace as they sped wildly on. The infuriated bull ran down Union avenue and South Second street at a furious pace, with an affrighted crowd in front and another throng at his heels. At Seventh street he made a temporary halt and some one offered him a pail of water. This only seemed to excite his wrath and he made a dash for the crowd, which scattered in every direction.

An aged woman came near being gored at South Second and Eighth streets, but a friendly tree saved her, the bull rushing madly against the trunk. This seemed to irritate him still more, and with increased speed he ran down Eighth street toward Grand. He turned up South First street, taking the sidewalk. A short distance from the corner he overtook a small boy and crushed him to the pavement with his horns. The little fellow was immediately picked up, but he presented a ghastly spectacle. His face was covered with blood, and it seemed as if the top of his head was carried away. He was taken to his home at South First, near Fourth street. At Ninth street the bull turned toward Broadway. The crowd in his wake had now increased to several hundred.

A reporter of the Williamsburgh *Times* had just landed from an East New York car, and, as he was hurrying down Ninth street, he heard shouts in advance. Looking up he saw the infuriated bull with a crowd behind, shouting to him to get out of the way. He didn't need a second warning, for he saw that the animal had his blazing eyes fixed upon him, and was preparing to make a rush for him. The reporter wheeled about, ran back to Broadway, and dodged around the corner of Harmon's new building. He was just in time, for in a moment the bull came tearing along, but, losing sight of the reporter, ran across Broadway and made a rush for some one else in the direction of South Ninth street. The excited crowd of men and boys followed in order to warn those on the streets who were unconscious of the approaching danger.

The bull now slackened his pace and walked quietly down South Ninth street. A boy was leading a blind man down the street in front of the infuriated animal, all unconscious of the approaching danger. Some one shouted to him to cross the street or seek refuge in some one's door yard. He probably did not hear the warning, at least he did not heed it. When the bull came up to him the animal tossed him over the fence and then quietly walked on as if nothing had happened. The man received but slight injury. The animal turned into Sixth street, thence into Division avenue, still followed by an excited crowd. Those in front fled in every direction. The excitement along the streets was intense. The inhabitants rushed to the windows and into the streets after the danger had passed.

Mr. A. H. Dorchester was crossing Division avenue at Clymer street to put his horse in Bennett's livery stable just as the bull came along. The animal made for him and tossed him high into the air. As he fell he struck on the back of his head and was severely injured. Luckily, the bull left him and proceeded on his tramp, going down Fifth street to South Eighth. It was rumored that on his way down South Eighth he tossed a little boy and killed him, but the *Sun* reporter could not find any confirmation of the rumor. When the animal reached the South Side Railroad depot he was in a towering rage, caused by the shouts and taunts of the crowd of men and boys who followed in his track. A number of the people were standing in front of the building, but they lost no time in seeking a place of safety when they saw the bull madly rushing toward them. Seeing nothing on which to vent his rage the bull walked up to the depot gate and looked through the picket as if challenging the whole crowd of two-legged animals to come out and try his mettle. No one accepting the challenge the bull went along First street, looking into the ferry-box on his way and frightening the gate-keeper out of his wits, while the crowd of several hundred persons on the corner of First street and Broadway ran into the neighboring stores and saloons at his approach.

The course of the beast was finally checked at the Broadway ferry gates. Mr. E. D. Chappel, Superintendent of the ferry, was behind the gate when the animal approached. As the bull stood looking him in the eye Mr. Chappel drew a revolver and sent a ball crashing into his head. This was the signal for an indiscriminate use of pistols, most of which were too small to be of any use, and only added to the rage of the beast. The plaza in front of the ferry house was now filled with men and boys forming a semicircle around the animal, but taking care to stand at a safe distance. When the bull received the pistol shots he turned from the gate and stood facing his tormentors. As he stood there with head erect, his eyes blazing like stars, and the blood streaming from his wounds, he looked the picture of rage. His belligerent attitude seemed to strike the crowd with terror, and every one made for a place of safety. They were none too soon, for the maddened bull started almost at the same moment that the crowd turned to flee.

One man was a little behind, and the bull was close to his heels. If he attempted to run up the street he would surely be caught, and perhaps gored to death. Luckily, he saw a basement door open, and he made for it, reaching it a half a length ahead of his pursuer. He slammed the door in the bull's face, while the latter stood on the edge of the steps looking through the glass doors as if in triumph over his imprisoned foe. The field was now clear, and the infuriated animal strode across the plaza with the air of a conqueror. Thus far he was master of the situation. As he approached one side of the street, the men who had run into the stores on the other side ventured out. The bull would then wheel round and make for them, and in they went again.

Finally a young, flashily-dressed fellow stepped forth from John Chamberlin's dining saloon, armed with a club about the size of a policeman's billy. Determination was on his brow and the fire of courage blazed from his eyes. The spectators thought he might be some Spanish bull-fighter who had slain his hundreds in the bloody arena, and waited breathlessly for the beginning of the contest. The bull at first looked upon the venturesome youth with disdain. Then, seeing that the fellow meant fight, he lowered his head, and with a loud bellow went for the young man like a cannon shot. The daring bull fighter didn't stand on the order of his going, but went at once. He never made better time than he did in getting to the corner of First street. There he dodged behind a telegraph pole, and as he did so the bull's head came crashing against the other side. Just then a horse car approached, and the animal went for bigger game. He attacked the horses, and in some inexplicable manner got between the two. The car was thrown from the track, and the driver attempted to disable the bull by running over him; but the animal cleared himself, and again started towards the ferry gate. He was aimed for George's news stand, behind which George himself was seated. George saw him coming, and just as the animal stuck his nose over the counter, George let down his blinds and shut himself in.

The bull was again master of the field, and with blazing eyes and a reeking wounds he strode around the place like a conqueror. At this juncture, Peter McDermott, of 558 Warren street, who had fired up his courage with Williamsburgh gin, boldly staggered out into the street exclaiming "I'll fix (hic) 'im; I'll (hic) fix 'im." He had hardly reached the railroad track before the bull had him on his horns, and tossed him into the air. Peter fell on the bull's back and rolled off on the pavement. The bull stood for a moment looking at the prostrate man. If he remained quiet he would have been unharmed, but as he tried to get up the bull crushed him down with *his horns*, and turned him over as if he had been a bundle of rags. A cry of horror awoke from the spectators. For an instant the maddened animal was left to vent his rage, and then a dozen or more brave fellows rushed to the scene armed with revolvers and whatsoever weapons they could lay their hands on. Among the foremost was Mr. Chappel, who fired a pistol-shot into the animal's flanks, which made him stagger. Then an iceman of the Knickerbocker Company sprang up with an axe, and with a well-directed blow on the head of the animal felled it to the pavement. After he had fallen the iceman buried his axe two or three times in the bull's throat, and John Chamberlin finished the job with a carving knife.

Before this, however, the crowd had fired promiscuously into the prostrate body of the bull, and after the panic had subsided it was ascertained that one of the balls had struck Mr. Chappel in the small of the back, an inch from the spine. Mr. Chappel was taken into a drug store, and Drs. Brady and Pendleton were summoned. They probed ineffectually for the ball. Mr. Chappel was then taken to his residence, No. 9 Second street, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Ball, who pronounced his wound serious. Singularly enough, McDermott was but slightly injured. He bears several ugly flesh wounds about the neck, but otherwise is perfectly sound.

The bleeding body of the bull lay where it fell for over an hour, and hundreds flocked around to look at it. Finally a butcher's truck cleared the field of battle, and to-day the cause of all this commotion will be cut up into steaks and sold in the Dutchtown market at the highest ruling prices.

An Aristocratic Invention—The Game of Polo.

London (July 29) Correspondence of the New York Times.

The British aristocracy is looking up! It has invented, or discovered, a new game, and has gone in for it with a fresh enthusiasm which shows how groundless are the charges sometimes brought against it of being worn out and *effete*. This new game is called "Polo," and is simply the old game of hockey, which is much played at by vulgar little boys under another name, and with, in one respect, an important variation as to the mode of playing it. The players in Polo are mounted on horseback, and the game may be presumed to be proportionately elevated. Last Tuesday six officers of the Life Guards, and six officers of the Ninth Lancers, another "crack" regiment, played a match at Polo in Windsor Park, in the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales and a distinguished gathering. It was an extremely pretty sight, and as near an approach to a tournament of old as modern habits and circumstances will permit. The knights were not clad in mail, but in flannel jerseys, buckskin breeches, and gaiters. They were armed, not with lances, but with long hockey-sticks, with a straight hook at one end and a leather loop, through which they could pass the hand, at the other. They were mounted on stout, active little ponies, which had their forelegs bandaged as a precaution against ugly blows with the hockey-sticks. The combatants were distinguished by different colors, one side having caps and jerseys of white and red, and the other of purple. The Blues turned out a squadron of guardsmen, with shining breastplates and waving plumes, to keep the ground; the band of the regiment, in its rich uniform of white and gold, was also present, and there was a resplendent trumpeter in cloth of gold, with a silver trumpet, to summon the knights and sound the onset. The umpire threw the ball, a wooden one, into the midst of the ground, and at once the game commenced. First the ball was driven close up to the guards' end, then right away to the [illegible]. Now the horsemen or pony-men dashed together over it with a rattle of sticks and shouts of battle; now they suddenly opened out and scattered here and there in chase of the ball. Another rush would bring them all together in a heap, hopelessly entangled, as it seemed, and the ball, by an adroit stroke, would be sent flying through the air, and off raced the cavaliers pell-mell after it. Hockey sticks were splintered in the melee, one of the players (the Marquis of Worcester, the Duke of Beaufort's son) had his head cracked by an accidental blow, but went on playing as soon as he had wiped the blood from his face; and before the end of the game some of the ponies began to limp and to look as if they thought that they, at least, had had enough of this kind of fun. It was a brilliant afternoon; the meadow where the encounter took place is backed by the grand old glades of Windsor forest, and the troopers in their glistening helmets and halberts, the snowy tents pitched for the Prince and Princess and their suite, the long lines of four-horse drags and carriages, and the rainbow-tinted assemblage of fair ladies, attired in the richest and gayest style of art, gave variety and animation to the scene. Yesterday the Blues and Lancers played another match at Woolwich, before a more "mixed" body of spectators. People in thousands flocked down to Woolwich to see the new prodigy; and it is certainly very kind of Lords and gentlemen of high degree to exert themselves, in this vigorous way, and in such hot weather, for the amusement of the masses. Now that we have hockey on horseback, it is suggested that there should be croquet *a cheval*; and there is no saying how far the new principle of equestrianizing popular pastimes may be carried. The Prince of Wales, who goes grouse-shooting in the Highlands in August, will pay a visit, before the end of this month, to the American squadron in Southampton waters.

Spanish or Texas Cattle Fever—Native Cattle Dying at Funk's Pasture.

From the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, Aug. 9.

We were informed on Tuesday that some sixteen native cattle pastured in Funk's pasture, at Funk's Grove, and belonging to the Messrs. Funk, had died from the disease known as Spanish fever, and some thirty more were sick. We have since seen the Messrs. Funk, and also learn from Andrew Barnes, who has been doctoring the cattle, that the disease is spreading rapidly, some forty having since died, and about one hundred more are now sick. The symptoms are lassitude, with weakness of the kidneys, and no movement of the bowels, even with the administering of the most powerful remedies. Several of the dead cattle were opened, and the medicine found still in the stomach. It appears that Messrs. Funk purchased some Texan cattle about the first of June, at St. Louis, and were informed that they had been wintered north, which is considered sufficient to prevent the appearance of distemper. They brought them to the grove, but pastured them in different pastures. And it is supposed by many that if the Texas cattle are what is termed "through" cattle direct from Texas, that the "ticks" with which they are covered, some as large as the end of a man's finger, cause the disease to be given to the native or home cattle; but after the cattle are wintered these ticks disappear. It is safe to say that these Texas cattle should not be brought here only from October to May, as they are then free from those seeds of disease; but from May to October it is considered fatal to bring them north. We know nothing about the cattle in question, but it is reported to us that at Baxter Springs and other points where Texas cattle are purchased, certificates can be had for $50, certifying that they have been wintered north, whether they have been so wintered or not. We have no knowledge that these cattle were purchased on any fraudulent certificate, but the fact that such certificates have sometimes been given should lead cattle dealers to be careful of their purchases. Considerable excitement exists in this vicinity, and in other parts of the county, as there are a large number of Texas cattle now grazing in this county, and it is feared the disease may spread. Every precaution should be taken, and the facts should be generally circulated, in order that all may at once take the precautionary steps for their own and the public's protection.

—The Astor House, New York, boasts of an old gentleman who registered his name on the books of the hotel the first day it opened, and has been there ever since, a period of nearly thirty-four years.

—An inquiring citizen of Madison, Ind., thrust his fingers into a horse's mouth to see how many teeth he had. The horse closed his teeth to see how many fingers the man had. The curiosity of each was fully satiated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Unrivalled Colognes (all sizes) Cocoaine, etc. for sale at [illegible] Prescription Store, 50 West Madison-st., corner Clinton st.

A Delightful Surprise.—*Ladies* whose faces are clouded by superficial discolorations, and who have resolved to try Hagan's Magnolia Balm as a remedy, have no idea of the welcome surprise they will receive from their mirrors after a few applications of that healthful purifier of the complexion. If at all excitable, they will scream with rapture on beholding the change. Whether the blemish it is desired to remove be sallowness, blotches, pimples, freckles, roughness, or an unnatural color, it is bound to disappear under the tonic operation of this wonderful agent. To say that the blemish disappears does not, however, convey any idea of the effect produced by this celebrated beautifier. The unsightly tinge, whether diffused over the whole countenance or in spots or patches, is replaced by a uniform pearly bloom, to which no description can do justice.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE FOR A FARM, A FINE parcel lot worth about $12,500. No more promising lot in the city; abstracts brought down; title absolute. Address R., 835 Prairie-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. J. ARNOLD, 126 SOUTH Clark-st.
One new cottage, with basement completed, bay window, water in house and lot, on Seymour-st.; a good bargain.
A two-story house, with barn, water, trees in front of house, and lot on Seymour-st., all in first-class order, cheap.
Two new six-room cottages, with water, attic above, and lot, on Western-av., just south from Lake-st. cars.
A house and lot on Langley-av., near Ellis Park; lot 25x200 feet. House in good order.
House and lot on Fremont-st., near Centre-st. Will exchange for an unimproved lot on the West Side.
25 feet on Indiana, on Prairie, and on Calumet-avs., near Fifty-eighth-st. Lot on Hermitage-av., Bridgeport.
Lot 50x162 feet, at Hyde Park; fronts east on Tompkins place.
400 feet on Park av., between Oakley and Western-av., fronting south.
100 feet on Hill-av., between Lincoln-av. and Halsted-st.
50 feet on Lincoln-av., north of Belden-av.
Lots on Rowe, Orchard, and Burling-sts.
Lots on Western-av., near Grand-av.
2 acres on Chicago-av., south of Humboldt Park.
10 acres in section 33, 40, 13.
2 acres in School Section, on graveled streets.
10 acres in northwest ¼ of section 31, 38, 13.
4 acres, fronting on Lake in Lake View.
A lot in Irving Park, Block 12, original subdivision. Must be sold at once, at your own price.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st, Boone's Block.
200x100 feet deep on the southeast corner of Jackson-st. and Fifth-av.
40x150 feet on the corner of Monroe-st. and Fifth-av.
Two 25 foot lots on South Clark-st. between Jackson and Van Buren-sts. $1,000 per foot.
25x231, on the northwest corner of Franklin and Jackson-sts., $600 per foot.
48 feet on Archer-av., with two houses, at a bargain.
97x120, to an alley, corner of Chicago-av. and Franklin-st., $250 per foot, great bargain.
25 feet on South Park-av., near Twenty-second-st., $300 a foot.
No. 401 Michigan-av., 4-story marble front house, very low.
100 feet on the northeast corner of Michigan-av. and Thirty-third-st., $225 a foot.
124 feet on southeast corner of Michigan-av. and Forty-fifth-st., $125 a foot.
90 or 100 feet on Forest-av., 50 feet north of Thirty-third-st., east front, good house and very cheap.
40 acres on the southwest corner of Sixty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av., running through to South Park-av., and south to Sixty-sixth-st. Price $2,500 per acre, the cheapest property for sale in Cook County. Terms easy.
We also have got two first-class pieces of business property well improved, for sale or trade for unimproved other property. Both of them are rented, one for $20,000, the other for $12,000 a year. Capitalists who are looking for investments would do well to investigate our list of property first before buying elsewhere.

FOR SALE—BY D. COLE & SON, REAL ESTATE and House Renting Agents, 183 West Madison-st.
10, 20, or 40 acres, near and fronting Douglas Park.
10 acres in Wright & Webster's subdivision.
200 lots on Madison, Adams, Monroe and Jackson-sts.
2 10-acre lots west of Central Park.
300 feet corner Sacramento and Twelfth-sts.
Parties looking for investment either in business or residence property, by calling at our office, can take their choice from the largest list of property ever offered in the city of Chicago.
D. COLE & SON.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-ST., 25 feet running to the lake. There is no such property. Fronts on one of the finest avenues in the city, and the rear is better than the front. The lot is good enough for the finest residence; is at present occupied with a cottage of eight rooms, well arranged, with gas, hot and cold water, and speaking tubes carried through the house, and water-closet and bathroom. Will be sold on easy terms for what the lot is worth. Title perfect; abstract saved. Apply to the owner on the premises, 885 Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST., NEAR ADAMS—store, dwelling and lot in a choice business location for $10,000; also a fine brick residence on Honore-st., cheap, with but little cash; also a Gothic cottage and 3 lots, South Side, for $5,500. RICE & RICE, 43 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 12 rooms, hot and cold water, range bath room, good barn, cistern, etc., with 50 or 50x125 feet, on Park av. near Leavitt-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOT ON SOUTH Water-st., near Wabash-av., being 48x76, with party walls on either side, $7.50 per superficial foot, on extraordinary terms. AYRES & HOFF, 341 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—TWO-STORY building and ground lease, 27 to 31 West Washington-st. Apply to HAMLIN, HALE & CO., 21 and 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—160 FEET NORTHWEST CORNER Van Buren and Sherman-sts., fine location for hotel; property will be sold at much less than its value, and without any money down, to parties wishing to build. Inquire at 126 Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 277 Wabash-av. No agency business.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON HALSTED-ST., near Union Stock Yards. Terms made easy.
5 acres, Fifty-fifth-st., parkway, Wabash-av. and State-st. The most desirable land now on the market.
5 acres on Junction-av., south of the park. Will be sold cheap.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS.
Burnside-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
Butterfield-st., near Forty-fourth-st.
Haynes-st., near Archer av.
Arch and Lyman-sts., near Archer-av.
FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS. SURE TO clear $10,000 by November. 20 acres on Grand-av., near crossing of Milwaukee & St. Paul and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads, suitable for immediate subdivision. Party must sell. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 18 SOUTH Clinton-st.: Lots outside the fire limits, near schools, churches, and street cars, on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine-sts., between Centre and Ashland-avs.

FOR SALE—ONLY 4 MORE OF THOSE SPLENDID Lincoln Park lots on 5 years' credit, without any payment down, to those who build. The best residence property in the North Division. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years' time, monthly payments, interest 6 per cent; water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second-st., east of Wallace-st. Apply to FRED P. FISHER, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—PRICE, $200,000—205 lots, 20 acres, or Block 7, sec. 33, Town 39, N. Range 14 east, located on Thirty-first-st. nearly in the centre of South Chicago; investigate. E. H. CUMMINGS, No. 169 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN MONROE and Adams-sts., 40x180 feet to alley, at a great bargain for one week only; $10,000 cash, balance one and two years, 8 per cent semi-annually. B. F. SHOTWELL, Room 11, Nevada Block.

FOR SALE—HUBBARD AND DILLER-STS.—3 lots southeast corner Hubbard and Diller-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Buildings, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—TREMONT STREET—3 LOTS, WEST front on Tremont-st., between Sophia and Webster avs. Price low and terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—2 LOTS, NORTH front on Warren-av., between Oakley and Western avs. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—AT HINSDALE—Houses, lots, and farms; houses on monthly payments; lots on all time, and money furnished to build with; the highest land, and cheapest, and the best railroad accommodations of any suburb of Chicago. Come and see. 504 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON—HOUSE AND lot; a pleasant home. J. J. SPALDING, 21 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORWOOD Park—Blocks, lots, and houses and lots, at lowest prices.
RAVENSWOOD—One block and lots for sale cheap; also 80 acres unencumbered to exchange for South Side residence; will assume incumbrance. S. E. WELLS, 84 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—IN EVANSTON, 4 BLOCKS FROM Central Depot, on the West Side, a new two-story house, well built, consisting of 9 rooms, besides closets, laundry, and bathroom, arranged for hot and cold water, with all of modern improvements, and sewerage etc.; lot 50 by 147; price $5,800, $1,500 to be paid down, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years; also, other houses and lots. THOMAS A. COSGROVE, Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW COTTAGES in Evanston and North Evanston, and a new gothic house of 7 rooms, in Glencoe; prices from $1,700 to $3,300; small payment down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; also, a large number of lots in the different places for from $250 to $1,000 per lot. I offer no property but my own, and can not be undersold; give me a trial. C. E. BROWNE, Room 12, 34 South Canal-st. or Evanston.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SEVERAL fruit farms near St. Joseph, at prices from $2,500 to $30,000. To make a fair exchange, apply to BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID FARM OF 180 ACRES, without reserve, at auction, on Monday, Sept. 2, on the premises at Manchester, Delaware County, Iowa, with stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and farming utensils; a great opportunity to buy at your own price, with small payment down, at auction, a ready superior farm. Further particulars of BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st., Chicago, or of SKINNER & SHERWIN, Auctioneers, Manchester.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE STOCK FARM, 640 acres, with good buildings, stock and farm implements, 75 miles from Chicago; thriving railroad village two miles distant. Will exchange for Chicago property, or a wholesale stock of dry goods, etc. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC INSTITUTE—STANLEY Hall, 612 West Lake-st., Prof. W. W. Quin, Elocutionist, Principal. The principles in which reading, declaiming, and acting are embodied taught in all its various branches. Particular attention devoted to those desiring to perfect themselves for the stage or public life. A young lady, also gentleman, desired for dramatic class. Terms moderate.

KEMPER HALL, KENOSHA, WIS., A FIRST-class school for girls and young ladies, 51 miles north of Chicago. Rt. Rev. William E. Armitage, D. D., Visitor; Rev. George M. Everhart, D. D., Rector. Scholastic year begins Wednesday, September 11.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE.—The session commences on October 1. The Institution embraces an Academic Department, and Departments of Law, Medicine, Engineering and Agriculture. For catalogues, apply to WM. WERTENBAKER, Secretary of the Faculty, P. O. University of Va. CHAS. S. VENABLE, Chairman of the Faculty.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SMALL BLACK MARE ON 25TH July, between 4 or 5 years old; scratch on his left hind foot, short mane and long tail; weight about 850. The finder will be liberally rewarded. Will be paid $25 or more by returning her to 88 Bremer-st.

LOST—FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—LOST from 714 Wabash av., a black and tan; answers to the name of Topsey.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—FROM 119 MARKET-st., one bay horse, blind in left eye, large thistle scar on left shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the horse and detection of the thief. R. H. BUBBELL, No. 23 Franklin-st.

$25 REWARD—STRAYED FROM 238 CARROLL-st., on the 5th day of August, a small, light bay mare between 3 and 4 years old; has three white feet and white star on forehead. The above reward will be paid for any information of her whereabouts or leading to her discovery, by addressing H. F. SMITH, 238 Carroll-st., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

CASH FOR SECOND HAND WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, old gold, silver, guns, pistols, musical instruments, &c., &c., or will loan on all the above goods. J. C. BARTLETT, pawnbroker, 223 East Madison-st.

INSURANCE CLAIMS OR BALANCES AFTER dividend cashed at very highest rates, Chicago or Eastern companies. J. N. WITHERELL, 369 Wabash-av.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 158 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 1. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, etc. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, FOR 30, 60, or 90 days. JOHN M. WAITE, 11 Hubbard-court.

MONEY ON HAND—TO PURCHASE SHORT time paper. JOHN M. WAITE, 11 Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS COTTAGE, 281 South Morgan-st., 6 rooms, bath room, closets, &c. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, completely furnished; good barn in rear; possession immediately. Apply on the premises, 10 Honore-st., 2 blocks west of Union Park, half block south of Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEAR CORNER ELSTON ROAD and Paulina-st., 2 new and convenient, five-room cottages, with closets and pantry, and a first basement close to the city limits station, on the Milwaukee Railroad. Persons doing business in the city can reach their houses in ten minutes. Rent $15 per month. For further particulars, see E. B. GILBERT, Water Office, corner Adams and LaSalle-sts., or at BROCKMAN & SKINNER, 150 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, BEDroom and closet, suitable for two persons; $25 per month in advance; also, single room, $11 per month. No. 1061 Wabash-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., (corner), large upper stories of a fine brick building, suitable for a hotel; modern improvements; to the right party rent cheap. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—THREE FINE ROOMS ON WEST Madison-st.; gas, water, and water-closet, suitable for offices or any light business, or for housekeeping for man and wife. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO FIRST-class parties, en suite, or single, by the day or longer; restaurant connected. [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, with or without board. [illegible] Wabash-av.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ROOMS, [illegible] by the day, week or [illegible] with excellent board, or without, at [illegible] West Twenty-second.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS [illegible] three blocks from [illegible] and [illegible] from Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—HALL 50X80, LIGHTED WITH gas, and suitable for any purpose, corner Taylor and Canal-sts. Apply at 471 South Canal-st. F. REDLAN.

TO RENT—THE VERY DESIRABLE STORE, 81 and 83 South Canal-st. Apply on the premises. HAMLIN, HALE & CO.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FIRST-CLASS store, 40 by 107 feet, with 36 by 25 feet, fronting on Harrison and Halsted-sts. Built for a dry goods house.

TO RENT—HOTEL AND FURNITURE FOR sale. Profits last year over $6,000 per day; will sell at a great sacrifice on account of sickness; 1 cash balance on time. St. James, 408 to 414 Clark-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, 31 AND 33 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn-sts., first floor 25x70, second, third, and fourth floors, each 50x70; possession immediately. Apply on premises to BAKER, SMITH & CO.

TO RENT—THE LARGE STORE 383 STATE-st.; good location for groceries or saloon. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT building on Franklin-st., 22 feet from Madison-st., dimensions 24x88 feet. POTWIN & CORBY, 119 Franklin, near Madison-st.

TO RENT—GOOD STORE; ALSO NEW COUNters and shelving for sale cheap. 135 Blue Island-av.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, THE BEST LIGHTed rooms in the city in Brown's mill, corner of Van Buren and Franklin-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 25x70, ON WEST MADIson-st., light and airy, suitable for any business; also a corner, 51x75. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPECTABLE lady, of means and experience, to take charge of a furnished house during absence of owner or family. I will pay all expenses of taking care of house, and servants' wages. Best of references given; also security, if required. Please address O 14, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR BEtween Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts., on Wabash av. Address D 30, Branch Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM for two, north of Harrison-st. and east of Dearborn-st. Address A H C, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A YOUNG MAN, A bakery in some good locality. Address J. B. U., No. 95 South Canal-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

602 WEST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; hot and cold water, bath-room, etc.

669 ADAMS-ST.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, furnished suite of front rooms in a private family. Also, room for day boarders.

671 FULTON-ST.—ROOM AND CLOSET FOR one or two gentlemen in a private family.

WEBER HOUSE, 158 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board from $6 to $9 per week; day board, $5; transient, $2.

South Side.

506 WABASH-AV.—A DESIRABLE, HANDsomely furnished double room, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife; also single room.

809 WABASH-AV.—PENSION ANGLAISE—Apartments for first-class boarders only; terms from $7 to $10 per week; breakfast at 7:30; dinner at 6:30. This house has been completely refurnished and will be ready to receive visitors on Wednesday, the 14th inst.

831 STATE-ST., NEAR SIXTEENTH-ST.—Pleasant furnished rooms, with board, at reduced rates. Day boarders wanted.

Country.

SHERIDAN-AV., ONE-HALF MILE SOUTH OF the Normal School—Two or three families can be accommodated with first class board for the summer or by the year; the Blue Island dummy passes the door eight times a day. For particulars address Mrs. E. M. DUNN, Englewood, Cook County, Ill.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FAMILY GROCERY STORE AND TRADE for sale. A No. 1 opportunity for a man with $500 cash; no others need answer. The business is old established and reliable. Address W 93, Tribune office.

CIGAR STAND AND ICE CREAM SALOON, IN good location, for sale; suitable for oyster saloon and restaurant. Apply at 123 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—RENT—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW, three story, steam flouring mill, built of stone, size 36x52, engine house 18x32, three run of stone, room for one or two more, capacity 200 brls per day, six lots with mill, cooper shop 18x30, property first-class, in the thriving city of Lansing, Iowa, containing 3,000 inhabitants, and the only mill in town, situated in one of the finest wheat growing sections of the United States, nearly one million bushels of wheat received annually from teams, and millions floating down the river from Minnesota and Wisconsin; at one end of the mill is the Mississippi River, at the other the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad; large home demand for offal, freights very low East and South, can be purchased at a bargain. For terms and particulars, address F. F. ELMENDORF, Room 9, Board of Trade, Chicago, or L. E. FELLOWS, Lansing, Iowa.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A CIGAR STORE, BEST locality in the city. Must be sold to-day. 95 Halsted-st.

GROCERY STOCK AND FIXTURES, IN GOOD location, doing good business, for sale. Apply at 583 South Jefferson-st.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE—A PRINTING office doing a large business, and running a newspaper of large circulation, for sale at a bargain. The best chance ever offered. Address Box 82 Chicago.

POWER TO RENT AND WOODWORKING MAchinery for sale. A bargain at Fisher's mill, alley rear 24 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS news depot, cigar and tobacco store doing a good trade for sale, stock all new, and location the best on the West Side. Call at 142 South Halsted-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AT LOW FIGURES A NEW STOCK of Eastern carriages at 233 State-st. Also repairing promptly attended to by TUCKER & MORGAN.

FOR SALE—PHAETON, TOP BUGGY, OPEN buggy, and two horses and harness, cheap, to close out lot. 68 and 70 West Monroe-st.

FINE BLACK MARE 5 YEARS OLD, SOUND, can show 3 minutes, a lady can drive her; fine new single harness, rubber trimmed; light open buggy. Will be sold cheap by owner at 609 Madison-st. Monday, Tuesday, or Wednesday.

FOR SALE—ONE BLACK PONY. CORNER Sixteenth and Burnside-st.

WE HAVE LEATHER-TRIMMED HANDmade harness of No. 1 Oak tanned stock, which we will sell for $30 per set. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

WE HAVE ON HAND TOP AND OPEN BUGgies, Phaetons, Carryalls, Business and Road wagons; in fact, most any style of a light carriage or wagon, which we will sell at dead low prices. Give us a call before purchasing. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

30 OPEN TOP BUGGIES, DEMOCRAT, beach, and express wagons, phaetons, and single harness, at auction, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 10 o'clock, at the Red Front Auction House, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—WANTED—AGENTS CAN MAKE $200 per month selling gong door bells in towns and villages; ten minutes work to adjust one. Address F. HAYS, box 512, Wilmington, Del.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR GOODSPEED'S Presidential Campaign Book; every citizen wants it; also for campaign goods. Address Goodspeed's Empire Publishing House, Chicago, Cincinnati, or St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment.—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle,—and sew from the finest nainsook to beaver overcoatings and leather. For further particulars Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 33 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FROM 4 TO 300 horse power; stationary, portable, horizontal, and upright, with or without boilers. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE 10-HORSE PORTABLE ENgine, mounted on wheels. 15 South Canal-st. J. P. MARSH.

FOR SALE—SHOE MACHINERY—THE COMplete outfit of a large manufactory, all latest style and but little used, including a rolling, racing, heeling, skiving, boot-treeing, pegging, [illegible], eyeletting, punch, and wax thread machines, complete sets of dies, lasts, &c. A rare opportunity for any one desiring to start a first-class wholesale manufactory. The above will be shown, and further information given by applying to J. C. FULLER, 55 East Second st., Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THE GAS FIXTURES IN house, 230 West Van Buren-st. For terms apply at 275 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TERWILLIGER & CO. Safe No. 9. Inquire of TRALL & FISHER, No. 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FILE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, commencing with the first number issued after the fire. Complete to the present time. Address A 260, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO St. Louis, by Alton road, at a discount. Enquire at 101 Twenty-second-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, marriages, journeys, lawsuits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell them about anything they wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 194 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—FOR A WHOLESALE BOOT AND shoe house, three experienced salesmen who can control trade. Apply, personally or by letter, to WEAGE, KIRTLAND & ORDWAY, Chicago.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCER house, a salesman for the C. B. & Q. R. R. line. Also one for Wisconsin. Only those need apply who are acquainted with the business and can control a good trade. Address B, care letter carrier No. 4.

WANTED—FAMILY AND BADGE SALESMAN, at 81 West Adams-st., profits 300 per cent, goods indispensable, no humbug. I O O

WANTED—TWO DRY GOODS SALESMEN AT Marigold & Bloom's, 136 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—MAN TO RUN A MOULDING MAchine for sticking walnut and pine mouldings. SAMMONS, CLARK & CO., 177 and 179 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CARPENTERS, framers on Chapman's dock, foot of LaSalle-st. South Side.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKER right away, at No. 738 Archer-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE GOOD harness-maker, at 196 Milwaukee av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MANY MEN AND WOMEN THERE are in Chicago, who, before the fire, had good homes and were beyond the need of work, but are now left almost destitute in a city where they feel there is a chance for them to work at common labor. To such Colorado offers a home of 160 acres of the best land the world has ever known, and where you are honored for the labor you do. The Southwestern Colony offers you liberal terms on which to get out there. Office, Lewis House, 168 Wabash-av.
D. S. GREEN, Gen. Supt.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—500 MEN FOR Lake Superior; 500 men for the Ionia, Stanton & Northern Railroad; 500 men for ballasting and gravel train on the Detroit and Bay City Railroad; 500 men for the Chicago & Northwestern; 500 men for the Milwaukee Northern; 500 men for Michigan Central double track; wages $2 to $2.50 per day; board $4 per week; also, farm hands and saw-mill hands, at high wages; free fare, and particulars. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 124 South Canal-st., up stairs.

WANTED—2,000 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Sparta, Wis.; 200 for Menominee, wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; 500 for the Milwaukee Northern, $2 per day; 300 for the Wisconsin Central, $2.25 per day; 100 for Government work, $2.25 per day, free fare; also 10 farm hands, $26 per month; saw-mill and quarrymen. Apply at 28 West Randolph and 25 West Madison-st. SNELL & SHAW.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to call on KIMBALL & CO., 161 West Madison-st.; business legitimate; pays better than wages.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CANVASSERS, ON salary or commission, at 173 West Monroe-st.; none but good salesmen need apply.

WANTED—LABORERS CAN FIND PERMAnent employment at the works of [illegible] Company, at Ainsworth, on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad. [illegible]

WANTED—25 MORE GOOD LABORERS FOR Government work; 3 years' employment; wages $2.25; go out to-day; transportation furnished. Inquire at 116 East Washington-st., corner Franklin. Room 28.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS; highest wages paid; no charges in the office. Apply at 38 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—STOUT YOUNG MEN THAT CAN drive team. Apply at the Caledonia Ice Company, corner of Eighteenth and South Halsted-sts.

WANTED—30 SAWMILL HANDS; WAGES $35 per month and board; free fare; no office fee. Apply Room 1, 38 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED RUNNERS for our office; 2 moulders and 30 men for brickyards; leave at 7 this morning; 100 railroad men for Kankakee, Ill.; company work; agent leaves with the men; 500 railroad men for Northwestern roads. Apply early. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—300 MEN TO LEAVE TO-NIGHT with the foreman, for Wisconsin Central and Menominee Railroad; wages, $2.00 to $2.50 per day; long job; free fare and no fees in our offices, 19 West Randolph and 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—200 MEN FOR THE NORTH PAcific Railroad; wages, $2.00 per day; and 200 for Government work, $2.25 per day. Three years' job to both places; all leave to-day; 21 West Randolph-st. ANGELL & COAKER, Agents.

WANTED—1,200 MEN FOR C. & N. W. R. R.; leaves to-night; wages, $2.25; free fare, no fee; station work and tie-cutting at highest prices. Office, exclusively for this road, at 20 North Canal-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WAITERS (white) at Continental Hotel, corner of State-st. and Eldridge-court.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 41 Oak-av. Cottage Grove.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR THE CITY, COUNtry, boats, vessels. Inquire 30 Sherman-st., opposite Rock Island Depot.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, RIGHT AWAY, AT 808 Archer-av. Good wages and steady work.

WANTED—GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Rare chance for one that understands her business at 225 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A VEGETABLE COOK. APPLY at the Bethel Home, southwest cor. West Lake and Desplaines sts.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WAGES $6 per week. References required. Apply at 287 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and the other to do second work. Highest wages paid. Apply at 143 West Adams-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SHIRT-MAKER, desirous of coming to San Francisco Cal., can have, immediately on arrival, permanent employment with the highest compensation, with a party carrying on a select custom business. She must bring certificate of being one of the most experienced operators on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, being a good tucker, corder, etc. One week's expenses paid, and machine furnished. An immediate reply is requested, addressed Mrs. EVELINE MORRIS, 528 Kearny-st., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—10 GOOD OPERATORS ON SINGer's machines, to work on hats and caps. 25 West Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; have experience and reference; would prefer a commission house. P 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN whose evenings are disengaged, would like to spend a few hours weekly, posting up a set of books, copying, etc. R 28, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS practical and theoretical florist and gardener from Europe, with references. Address L, 238 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WOOLLEN MANUfacturers—As superintendent, by one that understands all kinds of woollen goods, and is superintendent at present. Address EASTERN MANUFACTURE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS RECTIFIER AND compounder, by a man of ten years' experience in a first-class Cincinnati house. Good references. Address D J K, 113 South Jefferson-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY to do second work; good references. Apply at 143 West Wright st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL to do second work in private family. Apply at No. 38 Cherry av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A MAN WITH $8,000 OR $5,000 and willing to do the office work, can buy one quarter or one third interest in a well established manufacturing business that pays a fair percentage on the investment. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be required. Address with reference MANUFACTURER, care Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SMALL CAPITAL in the market, garden and milk business; an Englishman preferred. Apply to WM. JOHNSON, 85 West Madison st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $30,000, TO TAKE a third interest in an old established wholesale house. Must understand notions and millinery thoroughly and be a first class man in every particular; also a salesman competent to take charge of a notion stock. Address with full name and references for one week, H care Carrier No. 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WITH $500 to $1,000 ready cash to join me in purchasing stock of goods in well-established, nice office business. 163 West Washington-st. Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $2,500 TO $3,000, in the furniture trade. Location in a flourishing town of 10,000 on Mississippi River. Address R. C. CHAPPELL, 61 and 63 North Wells-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 364 State-st.

McKEOWN & QUAYLE, MANUFACTURERS of derricks, building anchors and bolts, 22 East Kinzie-st.

TO FOREMEN, BOSS CARPENTERS, MASONS, and others having men in their employ: we can afford facilities for legitimately doubling their present income without interfering with their regular business. Only men of integrity and character desired. Some acquaintance with real estate valuable, but not indispensable. Address E 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WHO CAN MAKE A liberal investment in a joint stock company, about organizing for the manufacture of a staple article for this market to handle the entire product. For particulars by inquiring of D. & F., Rooms 71 and 72, 4th floor, Republic Life Building.

WANTED—A HOTEL TO MANAGE, BY A man of long practical experience and thorough knowledge of the business; would take an interest or rent; must be outside of Chicago; reference [illegible]. Address P. O. Box 192, Decatur, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THIS MEETS THE EYE OF Julia A. or Edwin F. Poole, address WILLIAM POOLE, Evanston, Ill.

PERSONAL—TWO YOUNG MEN OF THE FAR West have become desirous of a correspondence with two of the female sex, for the consummation of that sublime thought of matrimonial advantages. Address J R H, York, Neb., Box No. 34, G W, York, Neb., Box No. 29.

PERSONAL—MATTIE H., YOUR CINCINNATI friend would be glad to hear from you; have had no letter since you left Washington. Address as before, J H P.

PERSONAL—I WANT A LADY OF REFINEment and business tact to take charge of my office. Not particular as to position in life. Call, in confidence, at 205 South Desplaines-st. [illegible], M. D.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandals avoided. Address P. O. Drawer 552, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1069.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REPORT. All law business done. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE, OFFICE OF [illegible], South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment [illegible].

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES, the new improved, sold or rented on easy monthly payments. Work given if desired. [illegible], City Agents, main office, [illegible] West Madison-st.; branch, [illegible] Wabash av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, [illegible] SOUTH Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and work given. Attachments for all machines.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Address of Senator Schurz to the Germans of Chicago.

The Great Orator Receives a Magnificent Ovation.

Announcements of Greeley Gatherings in Chicago and Elsewhere.

From The Tribune of Sunday.

The Hon. Carl Schurz received a *cead mille failthe* from the citizens of Chicago last evening, a fitting recognition of his fame as a statesman and of the cause of which he is one of the foremost and greatest advocates. He was announced to speak in the Turner Hall on West Twelfth street, beginning at 8 o'clock. At 7 the crowd began to assemble, the hall was filled at half-past 7, and at 8 the street, for two blocks in front of the hall, was densely packed with people. The audience in the hall was almost exclusively German, and was very enthusiastic. Every inch of room was occupied. The reception of Senator Schurz was warm and hearty, cheers, again and again repeated, greeting his appearance.

A large stand was erected in the vacant lot west of the hall, and gas jets equivalent to five hundred burners illuminated the scene which was extremely brilliant. The multitude surrounded the stand and climbed on it so as to get within hearing distance. The crowd was so great at 9:30 that the sidewalk gave way and precipitated a number of persons to the ground below. Happily no one was hurt. The demonstration was magnificent in every respect. The multitude inside and outside the hall numbered ten thousand.

A HEARTY GREETING.

The entrance of the Senator to the hall was the signal for a spontaneous welcome on the part of his countrymen, such as German throats can only give. Prominent among the gentlemen on the platform was the veteran Colonel Frederick Hecker.

ORGANIZATION.

Mr. Emil Dietsch in a few pithy words announced the object of the meeting and nominated Dr. Ernst Schmidt as Chairman of the meeting, which was unanimously agreed to.

REMARKS OF DR. SCHMIDT.

Dr. Schmidt on taking the chair said that the vast concourse of Germans before him was an evidence that the German people, as ever, were found on the side of progress and liberty. After the fulfilment of the objects of the Republican party it was but proper that a new political formation should arise, and that those who had fed themselves on the Government pap under the Grant Administration should be removed, and an honest Administration under Horace Greeley should be inaugurated. The speaker, amid much merriment, illustrated the tenacity of the Republicans in endeavoring to continue the control of the Government by a patient of his, who had finally to succumb to her disease, but who was unwilling to die and leave her George, who was 46 years old and abundantly able to take care of himself.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

The Chairman nominated as Vice Presidents, Messrs. Arno, Foss, Degenhardt, Schintz, Deitsch, Peltzer, Seip, Sness, Sendelback, Richberg, Hoffman, Kess, and Michaelas; and as Secretaries, Messrs. Koenig and Fenn.

ADDRESS OF SENATOR SCHURZ.

The honorable Senator, on being introduced to the audience, was again received with tumultuous applause. In opening his address the great successes of the Republican party were enumerated, but the individual participation of each and every one present was dwelt upon, but that was no reason why the party should still be content with past successes, and demand, on account of them, to be allowed to quietly continue the enjoyment of its present prerogatives. Oppression of the conquered, political corruption, and centralization of power in the hands of the Government, were the invariable results of a war, and were the evils which would have to be contended against now. The Republican party had given into the hands of the free laborers of the South the same power which their Northern brethren had always enjoyed—the ballot, and it was to be expected that the whites of the South should endeavor to destroy this result, and it was the duty of the National Government then to protect the people and endeavor to satisfy and content the Southern people with the new order of things. It was to be expected that the great political power placed in the hands of the ignorant black people would be at first greatly misused, and the granting of a universal amnesty to the whites of the South was necessary in order to conciliate all classes with the new order of things, and the Republican party did not grant this amnesty until the Cincinnati Convention had written it upon its banner, and only granted it then because it would have been dangerous to longer withhold it. The cause of the introduction of carpet-bag Governments was introduced and illustrated, and North Carolina given as a specimen of such rule. A debt of fifteen millions dollars, at the close of the war, was now thirty-four millions of dollars, of which sixteen millions, granted by the Legislature for railroad purposes, was stolen, with the exception of about two hundred thousand dollars, for which the State has about ten miles of railroad to show; and other States in the South were in similar condition, and for all this corruption the present men in power were responsible. Only a few short weeks since Cabinet officers were travelling through North Carolina, urging upon the people the re-election of this same class of officials. Such a course on the part of the present Administration could not but embitter the people of the South, who had a right to expect the protection of the Government from their present oppressors. The corruption engendered by the long lease of power held by the Republican party was next dwelt upon. The efforts made by a few men in Congress to purify the party from corrupt officials was, as in the case of the New York Custom House, thwarted by the same means which were used in the Southern States. In order to be a good Republican, it was now necessary for an honest man to hold his tongue about the corruption existing; and, for his part, he would not continue with a party who demanded such a sacrifice from honest men. The effect on the incoming generation of this country, in having the present examples of our officers before them, could not but be demoralizing, and all healthy views of the duties of citizens to their country would be lost sight of. The violation of the Constitution by its Chief Officer, in the San Domingo affair, was denounced in terms of honest indignation. If we wish to retain our liberties, it is necessary to watch all usurpations of power by officials, and that party which connives at such usurpations is guilty of the same crime. The retention of military officers in civil offices was another open violation of our Constitution, to which the President and his Cabinet officers are a party. The over-payment of contractors and the sale of arms by Cabinet officers were whitewashed by Congressional Committees, although a flagrant violation of our laws was perpetrated, and it was now conceded by our Government that a violation of law was allowable when a Cabinet officer construes such violation as to the ultimate gain of the Treasury. If high officials act in violation of all law, it was not to be expected that the minor officials would pay much attention to existing laws. Party despotism was next illustrated. Among the forty or fifty thousand officials, not a dozen dare at the present time to say his soul is his own, and they are to-day the abject slaves of the Government, and should one dare to raise his head it would immediately be decapitated. Among the 1,402 arrests under the Ku-Klux law, only two had been brought to trial, and the balance were informed that if they were good Grant men no further trouble would be made. The plebiscite of Napoleon III., where the votes of the people were directed from the Tuilleries, is being imitated in this country, and the freedom of the ballot was in danger, and even the public press was being bought up by the Government all over the country. Senators Sumner, Trumbull, and the speaker's own case, were cited to show how the Grant press throughout the country were emulous among themselves who could call these men the foulest names and make them out as the biggest scoundrels in the land.

The allusion of the speaker to his pride in being called "the German Senator," and his unflinching adherence to German integrity was received by the audience with three rousing cheers. If the right could no longer be pursued within the Republican party, it was high time and necessary to do so outside of the party. If the speaker was proud of anything, it was that he never told the people anything he did not believe himself, and the candidacy of Horace Greeley was supported by and approved by him fully. Although he conceded that the nomination was not the best that could not get the [illegible]ade at Cincinnati, yet, if he could next [illegible] best, he would be satisfied with the [illegible], and those who supported Greeley could do so with a clear conscience. The enormity of the short-comings of the present Administration could only fully be realized when the present incumbents were removed from power. (Some one in the audience here raised the cry of "Hurrah for Grant," which gave the speaker the opportunity of raising a hearty laugh by saying that the number of Germans who would raise that cry would be so scarce before long that a specimen should be preserved, by all means.) If the necessary reforms could not be accomplished inside of the Republican party, it must be accomplished outside of that party. The people of the South want to become good citizens of the country, and they only desire to be saved from robbers as officials. The question of settling Southern affairs is solved by the election of a man to the Presidency who has been always identified with Southern feeling and impulse, and each one's heart will warm within him when they all can once more be united by brotherly ties. Boutwell's assertion that the bloody chasm must be first filled by new guarantees, was the spirit which animates the present Administration, but the people of the South, in proposing to vote for Greeley, gave ample guarantee of their love of country and desire for peace. A New York meeting demanded that the Republican party would only then be satisfied with the Southern guarantee for peace when the re-election of Grant should be advocated by the South.

The speaker proposed as the best means for filling the bloody chasm existing between North and South filling it up with the Grant men, which was received with great applause. If the South obtained an orderly government it would have to be an honest one, and the Ku-Klux cry would at once cease.

In North Carolina the officials endeavored to continue to foster the ill feeling of the war times, so that they might rule through discord, and openly boasted of having money to buy votes with. In closing, the speaker called attention to the reason why the Germans had emigrated from their Fatherland, and all through this land he had always found the mass of the Germans for the right, and as they had once flocked to the standard of the country in time of war so, they would at this time, in the time of peace, vote for the right.

Throughout the delivery of his speech, Senator Schurz was frequently interrupted by the cheers and applause of his hearers, and a larger or more enthusiastic crowd was never seen inside of Turner Hall before, and plainly indicates the way in which our German citizens will vote next November. With such a patriot as Senator Schurz for a leader, the Germans of this country can hardly go astray.

THE OUTSIDE MEETING.

Judge Otis called the outside meeting to order saying that as the hall was too small to hold the vast crowd, they should be entertained by speaking from the stand. He took great pleasure in introducing Captain C. Y. Parks, a former resident of Chicago, and a brave soldier.

Captain Parks dilated for some time on the fishery question, contending that, owing to the way in which Sitka was farmed out to a company, American citizens on the Pacific coast could not engage in the fisheries. He was there and knew all about it. He reviewed the course of the Administration, and concluded by proposing three cheers for Horace Greeley. The cheers were heartily given.

CARTER H. HARRISON

spoke next. He dwelt upon the responsible duty devolving upon American citizens when called upon to deposit their ballots. Men should give time and thought to politics. It was their duty. Any man who did not do so should go back to a foreign country and become a slave again. He felt sure they would all do their duty as men and American citizens. He was also sure they would vote for Horace Greeley. He saw it in their eyes. [Cheers.] The war was over. They should not fight it over again. He believed in reconciliation. Horace Greeley was a man of humanity. When old Ireland was starving, who sent over ships to feed the starving. Horace Greeley helped to do it. [Cheers.] He was the friend of foreigners always. Who was his opponent? A man who was unknown ten years ago, and who was made by the accident of war. His Administration was a failure, and in the South it was a gigantic fraud. The Southern States were robbed until they were exhausted, and had hardly energy to kill fleas. [Laughter.] General Grant had suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, that inestimable writ, as it was suspended in Ireland a few years ago. He attempted a trick on the Irish with reference to the Alabama claims, expecting to get up a show of fight with England, when he never meant it. The speaker gave some of his European experience, drawing the moral that we should avoid even an imitation of monarchical institutions. Nothing seemed to arouse General Grant but the clatter of a fast trotter. [Cheers.] He simply ignored the law. His nepotism and gift taking were told about, and the speaker concluded with an appeal to the naturalized voters to vote for Horace Greeley and reform the administration of public affairs. [Cheers.]

HON. JOHN WENTWORTH

said he was not there for Horace Greeley alone, but for the principles he represented. He believed in the triumph of principle over man, of the mind over the sword, of intellectuality over physical power, the triumph of the civil over the military power. Principles were immortal. [Applause.] Men should be brought as nearly as possible to the Divine Government. They should do all they could to that end. They should have a revolution that would cast from power the men who were degrading the Government instead of exalting it. They should go forward, not backward; for reform, and not for a continuance in power of the men who abused the confidence of the people. They did not want to put new wine into old bottles. They knew the consequence. [Laughter.] They were going to have a revolution and it would succeed. [Cheers.] Horace Greeley would be the next President. [Cheers.] He had an indorsement in the hearts of every honest man in the Republic. [Applause.] And in November they would testify their appreciation of his character by electing him to the high office for which he was a candidate. [Cheers.]

The meeting soon after adjourned with three cheers for Greeley and Brown.

MASS MEETING AT ST. CHARLES, ILL.

To General J. F. Farnsworth:

SIR: The undersigned, a portion of your constituents in Kane County, would be gratified if you will, at an early day, address them in a public speech upon the political topics of the day.

C. H. Reeves,
H. L. Perry,
Wm A. Tanner,
Solon Burroughs,
Leopold Seigler,
L. W. Rood,
I. W. Swan,
E. C. Lovell,
Z. Eastman,
D. S. Hammond,
L. S. Eaton,
Thos. Martin,
John C. Bundy,
Geo. Ferson,
P. J. Birchell,
B. T. Hunt,
H. N. Wheeler,
G. W. Rumsey,
B. F. Fridley,
J. C. Stoughton,
B. B. Usher,
H. B. Towne,
B. H. Campbell,
J. R. Bruce,
S. L. Taylor,
R. N. Botsford,
A. J. Fish,
C. F. Kimball,
John W. Ranstead,
S. W. Chapman,
C. D. Wing,
E. Wing,
Harry Eddy,
Wm. G. Conklin,
Thos. Doyle,
John J. Flannery,

and 861 other persons.

GENERAL FARNSWORTH'S REPLY.

ST. CHARLES, Aug. 9, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your request that I should address my fellow citizens and constituents upon the political topics of the time, and, in answer, say that I will with great pleasure comply with your request, on Tuesday next, Aug. 13, in this place, at 2 o'clock p. m., when I will give, I think, and I believe you will agree with me, good and sufficient reasons why the present Administration of the Government should not be continued. I have the honor to be very respectfully,

J. F. FARNSWORTH.

To Hon. J. W. Swan, C. H. Reeves, S. L. Taylor, Major C. B. Wells, Colonel J. C. Bundy, B. F. Fridley, C. D. Wing, Geo. Ferson, Captain C. B. Dodson, Hon. Z. Eastman, Rev. J. C. Stoughton, and 874 others.

THE GREELEY MOVEMENT AT LAKE VIEW.

Last Saturday evening an enthusiastic Greeley and Brown meeting was held at Mr. N. Simmon's hall, Lake View. A campaign club was organized by the unanimous election of the following gentlemen:

President—J. V. Le Moyne.
Vice Presidents—Robert Clark and M. Webster.
Treasurer—James Walter.
Secretary—C. Olson.

The President, in his eloquent remarks, referred to the necessity of a reformation in our civil service, and a change in the Administration of our Government.

It was resolved to hold a general "mass meeting" next Saturday evening, at the hall of Louis Plaus, near the terminus of the Clark street railway, where addresses may be expected from Hon. Thomas J. Turner, Hon. Hermann Lieb, Sidney Thomas, Esq., and other speakers.

SEVENTH WARD LIBERALS

will meet on Tuesday evening, Aug. 13, at Fred. Englisking's, No. 104 Canalport avenue, to elect permanent officers of the Greeley and Brown Club.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Judge Farwell issued a writ of *habeas corpus* upon the petition of Mary Kirkpatrick, who is now held in the County Jail in default of bail to appear at the Criminal Court to answer a charge of larceny. The relator states that a few days since she called at the house of a Mr. Bigelow, on Wood street, to see Mary Pier. She remained there about a quarter of an hour, and was subsequently arrested on charge of having stolen a box of trinkets from a bureau drawer, the property of Mary Pier. She denies her guilt, and states that the evidence is substantially thus. Mrs Pier kept the box in a bureau drawer in a bedroom off the parlor, and last saw it at about 2 o'clock on the day in question; that one Jennie Lee was in the employment of the family and knew where the box was kept. Relator was at the house between 2 and 3, and shortly after Mrs. Pier went up stairs to attend upon Mrs. Bigelow, who was sick, leaving the girl Lee and relator the only occupants of the first floor of the building. Jennie Lee shortly went up stairs, but was sent down again, because it was imprudent to leave a stranger alone. About an hour after relator had left the house, Mrs. Pier missed the box and procured an officer. That evening Jennie Lee left the house and did not return until 10 o'clock. Jennie Lee testified that upon returning from up stairs she found petitioner in the kitchen and had a conversation with her about taking a situation in the Bigelow House when she would leave, as she intended; that her home was in Elgin, whence she came in opposition to her father's wishes, he having expressed himself that he would rather see her in her grave than in Chicago. That during her absence, spoken of, she went to a house on State street, and that Mr. Bigelow had more than once remonstrated with her about staying up so late at night with gentlemen; also that upon her trunk being searched she remarked to the policeman he must think her a fool to put it in her trunk as there were plenty of places better than that where she could hide it. Relator was found in her room No. 54 South street, and when the premises and her trunk were searched nothing was found of the articles.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A NEW QUESTION—TOWN CHARGES.

On the 15th day of July 1871 Blakely Wilson of New Jersey and Simeon F. Perry of Rhode Island recovered judgment in this court, in the aggregate for $2,340 34, against the town of Rockton. At the September (annual) session of the Board of Supervisors of Winnebago County, they caused the records of their judgments to be submitted to the Board, with demand that the Board cause a tax to be levied on and collected of the taxable property of Rockton as for a town charge. The board referred the matter to its Committee on Town Accounts which Committee reported it back, simply stating that there was no evidence before the Board that the amount of the judgments had been audited by the Board of Town Auditors. No further action was had. The parties now pray for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Board to levy the tax. An interesting question arises upon this application, which Judge Blodgett has taken under advisement. It is, whether it is competent in the first place, to issue the writ to the Supervisors, or whether the parties are not compelled first to make demand on the Town Auditors that they audit the claim as a town charge.

PATENT CAUSE.

The Court (Blodgett) closed the hearing of a motion for an injunction by E. Lee Brown, Thaddeus Hyatt, and Elizabeth Adelaide Lake against James C. French and others, to restrain defendants from injuring Hyatt's patent for a vault cover, commonly known as Hyatt lights. The patent issued in 1845; it was reissued in 1855, extended in 1859, and afterward again extended by act of Congress. No decision has been announced. The defendants set up prior inventions.

Fire at Lincoln Ill.

LINCOLN, Ill., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Lincoln Woolen Mill, of this city, was destroyed by fire about 10 o'clock last evening. The fire is said to have originated in the engine-room, in the rear of the main building. The property belonged to Messrs. Webster & Tibbets, who estimate their losses at $15,000; no insurance. J.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

The market at Little Falls for the week ending Aug. 10 was not very brisk, as most of the farmers are in the midst of the hay-harvest, and factorymen, feeling confident of as good prices next week, did not wish to take their patrons from the fields to deliver cheese.

The delivery of dairy cheese was over 700 boxes, at prices ranging from 10c to 11½c. The offerings of factory were a little over 12,000 boxes, from 9,000 to 10,000 boxes of which were sold at prices a little in advance of last week, though only one lot went as high as 13c. Fifteen lots brought 12½c, four 12¾, one 12½, six 12¼, and seven 12c.

Not much butter in market, except that demanded by the local trade.

The weather is exceedingly warm and sultry, and, though rather "catching," very good for securing the hay crop in fine condition.

F. H. W.

Cod Liver Oil.
Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

A SUBURBAN SANCTUARY.

Dedication of Unity Church, at Oak Park, Yesterday.

An Interesting and Enjoyable Occasion for the Liberal Christians.

Dedicatory Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago.

Description of One of the Neatest and Cosiest of Church Edifices.

An interesting event occurred in the village of Oak Park, on the Northwestern Railroad, nine miles from Chicago, yesterday afternoon. Unity Church was dedicated to the purposes for which it was erected. The occurrence was an unusual one, and, to show their appreciation of the efforts of a sister society, quite a number of Chicago Liberal Christians attended. The Unitarian Society of Oak Park was founded a little over a year ago, and until yesterday the congregation had worshiped in the village school-house. When the subject of a church was talked of it met the hearty approval of every member, and scarcely a month elapsed before a location was secured, and subscriptions were being received to defray the expense. One lot was donated, and another purchased for $1,000. The amount necessary to build the edifice—$12,000—was collected, and the society do not owe a dollar. The church is a beautiful one—small, but affording ample accommodation to the congregation, which numbers one hundred. The architecture is Gothic, the dimensions being 40x80. It has a steeple 125 feet high. The substructure is of stone, and the superstructure of wood. The inside is finished with hard wood, and the halls and ceilings [illegible]ed in a plain, but tasteful manner. There are [illegible] accommodations for 300 persons, and yesterday every pew was [illegible], and many chairs had to be brought from the [illegible] the Sunday School room—for the use of those who came last. The chandeliers and altar were decorated—the former with evergreens, and the latter with flowers, whose freshness and brilliant colors gave an air of cheerfulness to the place, and brought vividly to mind the Author of all good gifts.

The dedicatory exercises were ushered in by an anthem by the choir. Mr. Dennis then read selections from the scriptures, which he supplemented with prayer.

The 704th hymn, commencing

> O, Thou whose own vast temple stands
> Built over earth and sea!
> Accept the walls that human hands
> Have raised to worship Thee,

was then sung by the choir and congregation.

THE DEDICATORY SERMON.

This was followed by a sermon by Rev. Dr. Ryder, of Chicago, who took as his text the Sixth verse of the third chapter of the Gospel by John: "That which is born of the flesh is flesh; and that which is born of the spirit is spirit." He said there was nothing so useful as individual experience to illustrate this doctrine. The conversation with Nicodemus, of which the text formed a part, was memorable for two reasons: First, because it was the first recorded conversation of our Lord, and second for the standing of Nicodemus. He is said to have been a ruler of the Jews,—a member of the Sanhedrim. Very great injustice had been done him. It was said that he loved the principles of men more than the principles of God. Of late, the speaker had regarded him in quite another light. The judgment upon him seemed incorrect, as it rested upon the phrase, "He came to Jesus by night." Did it follow from this that he dared not go at any other time? Might it not have been the most convenient opportunity, when the Master would be alone? Nicodemus was the only one of the rulers of the Jews that went to hear the Lord at any time. Did he deserve a bad name for it? He appeared twice more in conversation with Christ near the close of his ministry. The rulers became despotic; the people became interested in the law; and certain persons were sent out to arrest Christ. Officers come into the Sanhedrim without Him, and are asked, "Why have you not brought Him?" Their reason was, "Never man's faith like this man's." There was one in that august assembly who had sympathy for Jesus. This was Nicodemus. "Judge no man before ye know what he doeth," was what he said. He knew his brethren wished to crucify Christ; but he befriends the Master, and wishes to join the lost cause. As the reverend gentlemen understood it, Nicodemus was not a type of worldly prudence at all. He was a calm, courageous man, conscientious and earnest; not impetuous, like Peter; but of a firmer morality and a higher type of character. Had he made loud professions as to what he intended to do, as Peter did, and then, in the hour of trial, denied his Lord, even with an oath, probably some Christian sect might have taken him also for its patron saint. As it is, he was almost universally contemned as a time-serving, weak-minded man. He did not join in the general condemnation of Christ, but came to Him for private conference, that he might the better understand the things he had seen, and inform himself concerning what he had heard claimed. He acted wisely, and not the part of a time-server in any way whatever. Nicodemus saw such evidence of the Messiahship as to lead him to say, in connection with the text, "No man can do these things that thou doest except God be with him." Jesus answered: "Verily, verily, I say unto thee, except a man be born of water and of the spirit, he cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven." All that was said on this occasion was not recorded, but we can get a very clear conception of the purport of their conversation. It was difficult to realize how the language of Jesus could have been misapprehended by such a man. It showed how imperfect a conception an intelligent Jew had of spirituality. Jesus struck at once at the root of all discussion when he said: "He that is born of the flesh is flesh; and he that is born of the spirit is spirit." While the fact of the new birth is always similar, the method of it is often dissimilar. In some it was sudden, and in others it was slow. The process was not material as long as the result was maintained. It made no difference what road one took to a place—let each one choose according to his preference—so that he reached the goal.

There were two important errors that surrounded the discussion. One was putting emphasis on the process—asking one to name the time, and place and methods when the change occurs, and doubting it when he cannot. The Methodists, more largely than any others, fell into this error years ago.

> While the lamp holds out to burn
> The vilest sinner may return,

was not sung as often as it used to be. People now understand that there is such a thing as Christian character, and lean more upon evidence that showed that a man was sound at the core.

The second error was making the new-born centre in the act. A man must not only be born by the water, but by the spirit. The antithesis was well preserved in the text. Coming into this world made one a physical man; born into the spiritual kingdom, he is spiritually regenerated. The reverend gentleman conceded that the new birth might be suddenly experienced; it had been in thousands of instances. Individuals who had come to church to mock had gone away to mourn. It may be largely effaced in some; but it was there—an imprint that could never be worn out. It may be covered over with sin, indifference, and worldliness, but God's nature was still in the soul. Without it no one was conscious of the Kingdom of Heaven. There was no substitute for it. There was no way to enter but through the door that leads to Heaven. Was it asked, "What is the Kingdom of God?" Was there any one who was still in doubt about it? They knew the meaning of the phrase "Kingdom of Society" or "Kingdom of Science." This was a spiritual domain,—the realm of immortal and spiritual sympathies and love. In the New Testament the phrase "Kingdom of God" had many synonyms. It meant the same as the Kingdom of Christ, the Kingdom of Righteousness, the Kingdom of Heaven. It meant that peace and love which one realizes when he comes into fellowship with Divine and spiritual things. The new truth was the union of the affections with God. It did not consist in any outward act or form, but was personal, in the heart, and in the love. It did not consist of going to church or Sunday School; it certainly did not consist in staying at home from church, or in attending to secular business on Sunday. Outward acts may and may not be a sign of the inward life. It mattered not how a man came to God—through what denomination, the main thing is to come to Him, and be one of the great company of that stand around His throne. Church membership, and church connections would help men—would keep their hearts warm, their faith clear, and their souls loyal to duty. The change must be within, but outward testimony would aid in keeping in the chosen way. Every person should connect himself or herself with some church, and thereby give expression to what they propose doing. Take some interest in the church; tie to it, hold to it, and often think of it. If they had not already experienced the new birth they should seek to obtain it. Spiritual blessings were desirable in and for themselves. Our souls required the bread of life and the water of salvation. True life in Christ was a life for eternity. The Lord said: "My yoke is easy; my burden is light."

In conclusion, Dr. Ryder invoked the blessing of God upon the church, and hoped that every one present would find entrance into that court of love and joy which would be the sanctification of many human souls; praying that not only those present, but many who will come after, should realize the new life of which he had spoken, and that the light of the Divine love might be scattered broadly over the land.

ADDRESS TO THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Dennis then offered the dedicatory prayer, and after the response by the choir and the sentence of dedication by the pastor, Mr. Sweetser delivered the address to the society. He admonished them not to throw the responsibility for the success of the church upon the pastor, but to work in the future as they had in establishing the church. They should take an interest in its welfare, and not imagine, because they had erected it and paid all the bills, that they could sit quietly in their pews. It should ever be present in their thoughts, for God would help only those who helped themselves. He counselled them to watch over the Sunday School, and to instil into the minds of their children their faith. Too little attention was devoted to the Sabbath School by Protestant denominations, and this neglect accounted for the rapid increase of Catholicism in America. They had a really beautiful church, and if they were faithful God would bless their efforts, and they would reap the reward accorded to His children.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Mr. Sweetser, and the congregation dispersed.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

A sacred concert was given at the Academy of Music last night, as introductory to the course of lectures to be delivered at the same place on successive Sabbath evenings. The entertainment was really what the name indicated. The programme was composed entirely of numbers breathing the odor of sanctity, and the selections read by Miss Denin, if not strictly religious, were of high moral tone, and edifying. If the readings had been so chosen as to show a little more true dramatic passion, and less of pathos, they would have been quite as acceptable to the intelligent portion of the audience. Mr. Shultze did not seem to be in his best voice, but his numbers were rendered with tolerable sweetness, and were well received. His singing of the sacred song, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," to the exquisitely plaintive melody, "Robin Adair," was an agreeable innovation that was duly recognized by a hearty recall. Mr. Thos. Goodwillie sang the "Salve Regina," composed for him by Dudley Buck, and a selection from Callcott, acquitting himself in his usual finished manner. The voice of Miss Fanny Goodwin seemed unsympathetic in the higher notes, but her second number "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," was rendered so much to the liking of the audience, as to win an earnest request for a repetition. The programme ended with a trio from Haydn, sung by Mrs. Goodwin, Mr. Schultze, and Mr. Goodwillie. The entertainment was on the whole satisfactory to those in attendance, and the applause and encores were about equally divided between the reader, and the several vocalists.

We are pleased to learn that Mr Gardiner has concluded—in the absence of Professor Swing, who had been announced for the occasion—to give a secular concert at the Academy next Sunday evening, with the best talent that can be found in the city.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Everything.

Charles H. Knox, the missing bookkeeper of the Shipping Car Manufacturing Company, has returned, restoring to his employers all the checks, statements, and money which he took away.

—The notion store of T. A. Jameson, No. 73½ Milwaukee avenue, was entered by thieves about 10 o'clock last night, and robbed of $150 worth of goods. The place was broken into while two men were quarrelling on the sidewalk.

—General George B. McClellan and wife, General R. B. Marcy and Miss Marcy and maid, Miss Russell, of New York; and Mr. Robinson and Brother, of England, arrived at the Tremont House, yesterday morning, *en route* for San Francisco.

—The money box attached to car No. 47, of the South Division Street Railway line, was stolen after dark on Saturday evening, but was subsequently found empty in a building at the corner of Lake and State streets. It contained about $54. No clue to the thieves has been ascertained.

—A young man named Henry Dixon, who is said to be employed in Blanchard's lead and ore works, was arrested yesterday morning on the charge of highway robbery preferred by Michael Mullen. The latter asserts that Dixon offered to find him a boarding house, and, while on the way to it, brought him through an alley and robbed him.

—During a quarrel at a wake at No. 58 Butterfield street, on Saturday evening, Doglin Clary stabbed Patrick Harting in the left groin with a knife. The cut is one and a half inches deep and two [illegible]. Harting was also stabbed in the head. His assailant was arrested shortly afterward. The injured man resides at No. 183 Main street.

—The members of the Congregation and Sunday School, of St John's Protestant Episcopal Church, and their friends will please take notice that the Seventeenth Annual Picnic Excursion, will be held at Sharpshooter's Park, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, instead of Thursday, Aug. 15, as previously announced. The train leaves Park Station, corner of Reuben and Kinzie streets, at 9:15 a. m.

—T. E. Sickles, General Superintendent of the Union Pacific Railroad; G. R. Blanchard, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; L. A. Lucas and W. E. Openshaw, of England; Andrew McKinley and family, of St. Louis; Judge James A. Pierce, of Memphis; A. W. Campbell, of Wheeling, Va.; John Fowler, of Baltimore; George E. Johnson, of Boston; A. Bruce, of Hamilton, Ont., and George Clark, of New Orleans, were at the Tremont House yesterday.

—The prominent arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel yesterday were as follows: J. H. Lowe, Portland, Me.; J. W. Ball, Cleveland, O.; H. D. Derphy, J. P. Fernaed and wife, and R. L. Bush and wife, New York; H. Churchill and family, Rochester; C. E. Dunham, Cincinnati; Geo. L. Clark, San Francisco; Chas. A. Lurlow and wife, New York; W. H. Hallowell, Cleveland, O.; Thos. S. Blair and wife, Petersburg, Va; Wm. H. Powers and family, Peoria, Ill; Victor Wolff and W. B. Adams, New York; A. S. Hopkins, General Passenger Agent, of the K. C. & St. Joe R. R.

The Fire at Novgorod.

A cable despatch announces a great conflagration at Nizhnee-Novgorod, a city of Russia, situated near the angle formed by the confluence of the river Oka with the Volga. This is not Novgorod the Great, so rich and powerful in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, that it not only stood high as a commercial entrepot, but, when captured by John III., yielded three hundred chariots, laden with gold and silver articles, to Moscow. In this city two great fairs are held annually.

The Novgorod of which the telegraph speaks is also an important city, and celebrated for its annual Fair, commencing the 1st of July, and continued for eight weeks. The city is divided into the upper and lower towns. In the former are the Government, ecclesiastical and other handsome and durable buildings; in the latter the buildings are inferior and chiefly of wood. Here spreads out a flat plain on which the great annual fair is held, and in order to give room for the exhibition of articles from all parts of the Russian Empire and from the neighboring Asiatic States, an immense city is built, not of ordinary booths, but of buildings adapted to the purpose. This city, springing up as if by magic, is regularly laid out with fine, wide streets, and adorned with churches, barracks, and theatres. In the centre a handsome building is erected for the Governor of the Province and his attendant officials, who reside there during the continuance of the fair. The triangular space at the junction of the Oka and Volga is reserved for the great exhibition. The Fair is held in July and August, because the space just mentioned is liable to overflow at other times.

Some idea of the immense accommodations may be had when it is known that Novgorod contains only some forty or fifty thousand inhabitants, while visitors the Fair number some two or three hundred thousand. About 40,000 of these inhabit, in July and August, that which might be called a city of vessels of every description, engaged in delivering goods and securing cargoes.

The Fair grounds are so planned as to exhibit every article to the best advantage. The injunction so often seen in American public places, "a place for everything and everything in its place," is strictly observed. Tea, shawls, carpets, silk goods, skins and furs, have their quarters. The largest quarter is devoted to the exhibition of Siberian iron, which is piled along the intersecting streets. Russians from the Arctic, middle and southern portions of the Empire, Tartars, Afghans, Persians, Circassians, Anatolians, are all seen at the Great Fair of Novgorod.

The Russian authorities, fully appreciating the importance of the Fair, do everything in their power to make it an annual success, and in the whole world it is unrivalled for its varied and costly merchandize, its accommodations and picturesqueness, its racial differences. The disciples of Mahomet, of Fo and of Zoroaster, meet here the Christian, and spend eight weeks together as if neither ethnic nor religious distinctions existed.

The fire reported to be raging among the Fair buildings can do no damage to the best portion of the city, as it is divided from the lower by the Volga. The lower town, like the Fair buildings, being of wood, may be consumed. The destruction of the immense city devoted to exhibition purposes, would be no great loss, for the triangular space occupied is often completely inundated and the Fair improvements either seriously damaged or swept away. The Russians expect this, and, in view of the benefits derived from the Fair, are quite ready to build another city between the Oka and the Volga.

Maxwell, in an interesting work on Interior Russia, gives an account of the almost total destruction of the buildings erected for a great fair in a Russian city, and an amusing description of the sudden exposure of the Tartar women, who had been secluded and spared the gaze of the Christians. The fire took place at night, but no sooner were the flames extinguished than rebuilding commenced.

Location of the Diamond Fields.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Aug. 5.

We have information from an independent source, so particular and explicit as hardly to leave a doubt of the true location of the diamond fields which have created so much excitement in this city for the last few days. The diamond mines are situated in the southeast corner of Arizona Territory, south of latitude 32 degrees, at a point near to the boundaries of New Mexico and Sonora. Any one, by taking a map of recent date, can readily find the point where the boundary lines of Arizona and New Mexico intersect Mexico on the south. The country has several silver mines laid down, and Apaches are designated as occupying the same district. The country is not surveyed. It is situated at no great distance from the old southern trail crossing the country from Fort Yuma to El Paso.

It is pretty certain that one or more parties are in this day who have bought up specimens of rubies from that region, and whose operations are independent of the diamond adventurers who first brought in diamonds. We give this information as we have received it. We have not much reason to doubt but the true locality has been substantially given in this paragraph. If that is the diamond territory, we do not think half-a-dozen men will be able to gobble it up or to keep everybody else out of it. But we advise nobody to go there. The diamond hunters of South Africa had hard luck. Hardly more than a dozen gained anything at all adequate as a compensation for the risks and sufferings encountered. If any extensive diamond fields are discovered, it will be very difficult to prevent as free competition as was established in South Africa. There is not sufficient evidence within reach to warrant any one in running off blindly to this distant and inhospitable territory. Diamonds are used for cutting diamonds; and just now very sharp men are disposed to try the cutting powers of diamonds on the public.

—A writer in the *Constitutionnel*, in discussing the public health of Europe, draws attention to "the dangers of pure water." His theory is that the purest water—or what appears so—frequently contains thousands of germs of all sorts, only visible through the microscope, and probably germs or eggs still more minute, which develop themselves in the human body, producing morbid affections, isolated maladies, and even epidemics. The mode of overcoming these dangers, he says, is by boiling the water, by which all pernicious germs are destroyed. He therefore recommends the use of tea and coffee, although he says that wine and even stronger liquors are good, as alcohol destroys those germs in water so dangerous to health.

—The distance from San Francisco to Sitka, by the passage within the islands, is about 1,650 miles. By the outer course, taken by large vessels, the distance is 1,300 miles.

THE CAMPAIGN.

IMMENSE LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION AT BLOOMINGTON, ILL.—SPEECHES BY SCHURZ, KOERNER, AND OTHERS.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Bloomington, last night, was a scene of wild enthusiasm. Large audiences were addressed at the same time from stands in various parts of the city. The Hon. M. Quinn, of Peoria, Governor Robinson, and James Matheny, spoke in front of the Ashley House, to an immense audience, full of enthusiasm,—an element which was wholly wanting in the late Grant demonstration at this place. Colonel Don. Morrison, in front of the People's Bank, had about 4,000 hearers, who were filled with the same spirit of devotion that seemed to pervade the entire city.

While these speakers were holding forth, they were suddenly interrupted by a band at the head of 500 torch-bearers, mainly Germans, who marched through the city to serenade Senator Schurz, Governor Koerner, and others, who were enjoying the hospitality of General Gridley. Senator Schurz addressed them in German, and Governor Koerner followed in a speech which was greeted with rounds of applause. General Black also made a short speech, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Greeley and Brown, three for Koerner and Black, and three for General Gridley and wife.

The speaking in the business part of the city was continued up to a late hour. The residence of General Gridley was handsomely decorated with flags. Over the main front entrance of the mansion, where the speakers stood, was seen a large picture of our next President, about which Mrs. Gridley had gracefully arranged several beautiful flags.

The meeting yesterday was a remarkable one in many respects, for the unprecedented number of people assembled; for the universal spirit of enthusiasm evinced on all sides, by speakers, and by the audience; for the perfect and entire concord existing between Democrats and Republicans in the Liberal movement; and for the development of a sort of religious fervor and intensity of feeling which has not entered into any campaign since 1860. The numerous changes going on, the large accession to the Liberal Church, and the thorough devotion to the cause of Reform, are peculiar features of the campaign, and sure signs of victory in the end.

Taken all in all, this enthusiastic demonstration is one of the grandest that has ever been witnessed in this State. The people are moving in all parts of the country. Republicans are joining the victorious army of Reform, and Democrats are becoming reconciled by the score.

You have seen the enthusiasm and excitement in Methodist camp-meetings. It was surpassed in our revival yesterday. Conversions were numerous. Democrats who had held off from the movement, under the influence of the Chicago *Times*, and other agents of General Grant, announced their determination to support the ticket. Republicans who had not before made up their minds came out boldly and declared for Greeley.

Party ties are being broken. The People are asserting their right to individual liberty. The party-lash is used in vain. The Greeley wave is rolling on, and growing as it rolls.

AD REM.

AN APPROPRIATE EXTRACT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The accompanying extract from a work, written several years since, by the well-known author, Theodore Winthrop, is so appropriate to the present crisis in the great National struggle for the Presidency, that it seems to me as if the author, when penning the sentence, had it in view. It truly and graphically represents the status of the two parties, that, changing the name "Churm" to "Greeley," no pen can better portray it.

HONESTAS.

It was one of those epochs when mankind is in a slough of despond, and must have a lift from Hercules. It was a time when Society, that drowsy Diogenes! was beginning to bestir itself after a ceaseless slumber, and holding up the great lantern of public opinion to find honest men, suddenly revealed a mighty army of rogues. Rogues everywhere: scurvy rogues in mean places, showy rogues in high places; rogues cheating for cents in cheap shops; rogues defrauding for millions in splendid bank-parlors; princely rogues claiming princely salaries for unprofitable services, and puny rogues, corrupted by such example, stealing the last profits to eke out their puny pay and give them their base pleasures; potent rogues, buttoning up million's worth of steamships or locomotives in their fob, and rogues as potent for ill on a smaller scale, keeping back the widow's mite and storing the orphan's portion with the usurer. Rogues everywhere, and the great, stern, steady eye of Public Opinion at last fully open, and detecting every rogue in the place he had crept or strode into, marking him there in his dastard shame or haughty bravado, and branding him Thief, so that all mankind could know him. In this crisis, Society's great eye of Public Opinion turned itself upon *Churm*, and demanded *him* as the Honest Man. Society's unanimous voice called upon him to put his shoulder to the wheel. Society said, "Be dictator! dethrone, abolish, raze, redeem, restore, construct, condemn, forgive,—do what you please,—only oust Roguery and instate Honesty."

THE HON. MASON W. TAPPAN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HAMPTON FALLS, N. H., Aug. 6.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I inclose for publication a letter just received from the Hon. Mason W. Tappan. [We published the letter last Saturday.—ED. TRIBUNE.]

Colonel Tappan is one of the foremost Republicans in New Hampshire, and his coming out assures the State for Greeley. In ability and integrity (political and moral) Mr. T. has few superiors in New England. He represented the Concord District in Congress for six years, ending in 1861, when he took the command of the first regiment sent by New Hampshire. He presided at the Republican State Convention in May last, to choose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. He will perhaps take the stump.

C. H. S.

A GRANT FIZZLE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Hiram's collar-men, eighteen miles from his former home, enthused last night, and what a fizzle! On the corner of Ninth street, bonfires feebly illuminated "a sea of heads" (Allison), "a vast throng" (Donnan), "an assembled multitude" (Pratt), of 500 people, including ladies, boys, and Greeley men. When the meeting came to a close, with the exception of the beings on the rostrum, there was not a corporal's guard left to disperse.

This district will elect a Liberal Congressman by 3,000 majority. The Hon. J. K. Graves, a man of prominence and worth, is talked of.

SAUNTERER.

SENATOR SCHURZ AT BELLEVILLE, ILL.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 9.

Another great Greeley and Brown meeting occurred in Belleville yesterday afternoon. At an early hour in the morning the people began to unfurl their flags to the breeze, and by 10 o'clock the matter became quite general. As early as 9 o'clock in the morning the people began to pour in singly, by squads and delegations, which was kept up at intervals throughout the entire forenoon. At about 1 o'clock p. m., large delegations arrived by the St. Louis & Southeastern Railway from Mt. Vernon, Ashley, Nashville, Bridgeport, Mascoutah, and other places along the route, while about an hour later a large number from East St. Louis, Cahokia, French Village, and also from this city, arrived by the Cairo Short Line Railroad. Edwardsville, in Madison County, and Columbia and Waterloo, in Monroe County, were also fully and ably represented.

The first delegation to arrive was that from the town of Lebanon, which was large and imposing, and which was preceded by Derieth's juvenile band of musicians. This delegation came in wagons, buggies and carriages. Immediately following the band was a large and tastefully decorated car filled with young misses dressed in white. On the sides of the wagon, painted in large, bold letters, were the words: "Lebanon welcomes the Southern States," "Universal Amnesty." Following this, in another wagon, painted on canvas, and which showed out conspicuously, were these words: "Down with Corruption—Equal Rights for All," besides others which we have not space to enumerate. Next was the delegation from High Prairie, closely followed by the delegation from Edwardsville and other places heretofore mentioned.

General Black arrived early in the morning, and put up at the Thomas House, where he was gladly welcomed by numerous personal and political friends, who called upon him during the forenoon.

Mr. Schurz did not arrive till near the hour of 2 o'clock p. m. He was met at West Belleville by the Marshal and his assistants, together with a large crowd of his friends and admirers, preceded by Espenhain's Band, who escorted him to Belleville. All along the route the great chieftain was greeted by the populace, and when the procession reached the public square, the cheering from the assembled multitude was loud and oft repeated. The honorable gentleman was conveyed to Aberer's Hotel, where, after partaking of a hearty repast, he at once proceeded to the fair grounds, the place designated for the meeting, where the great concourse of people had already preceded him.

Here two commodious speakers' stands had been prepared, from the east one of which Mr. Schurz addressed those present for a few moments in the English language, after which that portion of those present who did not understand German repaired to the south stand in the amphitheatre, where an able and effective speech was delivered by General Charles Black, candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Mr. Schurz then resumed his speech in the German language, and for an hour or more made a telling and effective speech, which was frequently interrupted by loud and enthusiastic cheering.

Edward Abend, Esq., President of the Belleville Savings Bank, acted as President of one of the meetings, while B. J. Van Court, Esq., of O'Fallon, St. Clair County, together with the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, officiated at the other.

The meetings were continued last night at the City Park and King's Beer Garden, where General William R. Anderson, of Jefferson County, and General J. Blackburn Jones, of Randolph County, were advertised to speak.

The meeting was a grand and glorious success, and greatly exceeded in numbers and interest that of any meeting held in St. Clair County, by any party, since the memorable meeting of the Democratic party in 1856. The meeting yesterday has already been productive of much good, and the contrast between it and the meeting of Thursday of last week, which was addressed by General Oglesby, was so great that "the wayfarer, though a fool, could not fail to perceive it." Egypt will do her duty, and, in November, will roll up a magnificent majority for Greeley and Brown, Koerner and Black, and the whole State ticket.

"PROFESSOR" HASKELL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There is some person in Aurora, Ill., who has been writing articles for the Aurora *Beacon* for the benefit of those who are not already posted, "you know." I clip from the *Beacon* of June 29, 1872, the following stunning heading: "The Men and Measures, Platforms and Parties, in the Present Presidential Campaign. By Professor T. N. Haskell." Here is one of his choice extracts:

GOVERNOR BENJAMIN GRATZ BROWN

is undoubtedly a man of marked ability, and of many important peculiarities of personal character. He was born in the (neutral) State of Kentucky; was graduated at Yale College; practised law, and edited a paper, the *Democrat*, in St Louis; was seven years in the Missouri State Legislature, and one term of six years in the United States Senate, serving harmoniously there with Senator Wilson on the Military Committees.

Like Vice President Johnson, Mr. Brown was very loyal during the late war, and, like his remote kinsman and near political friend, General Frank P. Blair, he did good military service. His wound, however, was received not in the service of his country. I am assured by those who personally know him, was in a single combat in which he killed his antagonist. He received the other duellist's ball in his leg, which lamed him, probably for life.

I am "assured by those who personally know him" that the above is a falsehood; and *my authority* is General James Craig and Colonel Donaphan, both residents of St. Joseph, Mo., and who have been personally and intimately acquainted with Governor Brown for many years. Will the "Professor" give his authority?

Listen to this wonderful statement in the same communication:

We wish there were something broader and better to say of him; but we cannot create something out of nothing.

Where the Professor procures his power to "create," he does not inform us in this article; but we are left to presume that it will spring forth from the same fertile brain that could indite what I have already quoted.

In the *Beacon* of July 24, the "Professor" calls Greeley men sweet names, such as "Ku-Klux," "past slave-holders," "The Rebel army," &c.; and, after telling us what will be the terrible consequences of the election of Greeley and Brown, proceeds to inform us who can be trusted.

Does the "Professor" know the company *he* is training in? The horde of rascals who are robbing the people are the very ones who shout the loudest for Grant. Aurora experienced a slight touch of Ku-Kluxism the other night, when the sign of the Greeley headquarters was torn in two. Do you think, "Professor," that Greeley's friends did it?

CHARLES SQUIRES.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.

LIBERALISM AT ATCHISON, KAN.

ATCHISON, Kan., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night, at sundown, the firing of guns gave the first and only notice of a Liberal meeting here. It was such a meeting as was never before held in this city. The streets were crowded. The list of signers to the Greeley Club was unrolled, and suspended from a window of an office over the Exchange Bank. On this list are the names of more than one-half of the legal voters in this city. Bonfires blazed, and speeches were made for four hours. No other political campaign has ever inspired such enthusiasm. The discouraged office-holders disappeared from the streets. The speeches were excellent. Dr. Stringfellow made one point which in this city is appreciated: He said that Senator Pomeroy, who is so well known at this place, and who so lately was emphatically and unanimously repudiated here by the Liberals and Regulars alike, is morally, socially, and politically the equal of the men with whom General Grant surrounds himself and from whom he takes advice; that, when we assail and reject the Senator for what he has done and the course he has pursued, to be consistent we must repudiate all others in authority who sustain him, and who, like him, look upon official position as a matter of speculation.

Work will carry this State for Greeley and Brown.

KANSAS.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT GALENA, ILL.

GALENA, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Scammon's paper of Aug. 8 had an article in regard to the meeting of the Grant and Wilson Club in this place on the 6th inst. The meeting was addressed by Mr. E. A. Storrs, of Chicago. Scammon's paper says that 600 persons were present at the Court House, while many went away unable to get in. Now, let me tell you the truth: Mr. Storrs made a speech, and made a very good speech. Our Court House will not hold more than 300 persons at the most, and at no time was it full. At no time were there more than 300 persons present. Of those 300, 15 were ladies, 25 were boys from 10 to 18 years of age, and 75 (by actual count) were in favor of Greeley and Brown. The remainder, 185, were (probably) in favor of Grant.

At the only Greeley meeting we have had here, we had over 1,000 persons present, and that, too, after only twenty-four hours' notice, and the speakers were only our own home speakers.

There was no enthusiasm at the Grant meeting. We shall give a large vote here for Greeley, Brown, and Koerner.

S. T. B.

GRANT AND GREELEY AT CLINTON, IOWA.

CLINTON, Iowa, Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last night's Chicago *Journal* had a telegram from this place, that the Republican rally on Wednesday night was attended by 3,000 people, and was very enthusiastic for Grant. The facts are simply these: The Postmaster here, with the assistance of a few of the Bread and Butter Brigade, and three or four other Republicans, has been laboring very hard for the last two weeks to get up a Grant and Wilson Club, and had invited one John D. Parks, who hails, I think, from Illinois, to address them; and succeeded in getting together 400 or 500 men, women, and children, which is a very liberal estimate of the crowd, half of whom were for Greeley. There was immense enthusiasm by the Postmaster and the other office-holders and seekers, together with the little boys they had got trained to cheer when they fired the cannon and shot off the sky-rockets; but the crowd did not "enthuse" while the speaker gave a glowing account of the entire unfitness of Mr. Greeley for President, and how he (Parks) had served in the Democratic party for a long time, but could not follow that party any longer. The facts are: Mr. Parks voted for Breckinridge in 1860, Lincoln in 1864, Horatio Seymour in 1868, and will probably vote for Grant in 1872, showing, probably, as consistent a record as any Democrat who prefers Grant to Horace Greeley.

We have not yet organized a Greeley Club, but will do so soon, when we will satisfy our Grant friends that we "mean business," with at least 150 Republicans who voted for Grant in 1868, and who will vote and labor for Greeley in 1872; and with not half a dozen Democrats but what are active supporters of Greeley and Brown. From all parts of the State of Iowa the same cheering news is received, that Horace Greeley will lead us to Victory and Reform.

A DEMOCRAT.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In addition to your very apt characterization of William Lloyd Garrison to-day, you might have suggested that, as he is living on a gift of $30,000, this may account for his warm espousal of Grant, and the abuse which, by insinuation and innuendo, he so impudently offers his old friend Sumner. It might also be remembered, at this time, that Garrison's vanity, and self-conceit, and characteristic arrogance have led him to quarrel with his co-workers in the Anti-Slavery cause all along, commencing with N. P. Rodgers, including Wendell Phillips, and ending with Charles Sumner. The invitation which the Government gave him to visit Charleston at the close of the war, was such a recognition of Mr. Garrison personally that his self love and admiration of the Government will scarcely be separated in his weak old age.

A GARRISONIAN ABOLITIONIST.

LIBERALISM AT URBANA, ILL.

URBANA, Ill., Aug. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Will you give space in your journal to a few lines from this hotbed of Grantism, where, every now and then, a little office-holder or seeker splurts, and, to renew the reverberating sounds, a big gun like "Dick" is shot off, reminding the people that the Rebellion is not yet over, and that the "bloody chasm" must not be filled. Indeed have we many Radicals in our little village who firmly are under the impression that the Rebellion is yet in existence, and to talk to them of Reconciliation would be as great an offence as shouting for Jeff Davis eight years ago. But, in spite of all such pressures, there is right smart "Greeleyism" even here in Champaign County. Last Tuesday night we had a very large and harmonious Liberal meeting at the Court House, for the purpose of forming a Campaign Club. A Committee, consisting of half Democrats and half Liberal Republicans, was chosen with a view to consummate this object; and when you hear from this place again, the club-list will figure up no less that 300 in this township. After the business of the evening was transacted, Colonel Wolff, of Champaign, was called out for a speech, and promptly did he answer the call, in a manner and style not overly relishing to the sensitive ear of our Grantites. There was a large crowd in attendance. The Colonel, in a most eloquent style, told them why he was for Greeley and not for Grant, having always been a strong Republican. He was listened to with great interest, which was manifested by the repeated applause of the audience.

TRUE BLUE.

PARKS.

SOMONAUK, Ill., Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Yesterday the Grantites had a demonstration in this place, and, considering the effort that was made, it turned out a rather slim affair. Posters had been circulated extensively, announcing a great array of talented speakers, among whom was the notorious Judge Parks, of Aurora. About 2 o'clock p. m. the meeting was organized by calling to the chair the Hon. E. Hoxy—"*er*," who introduced the Judge—"*er*," with a few complimentary remarks—"*er*," after which the Judge commenced his tirade, for it could be called nothing else. It consisted mostly of slanders and falsehoods that have been circulated in the Grant papers, for the past three months, against Greeley. The Grantites claim that there were over 2,000 in the audience, but this estimate contains at least one cipher too many, if they confine themselves to the legal voters—there not being over 200, and possibly 100 women and children. I am inclined to think they did not feel very proud of their speaker, as but little enthusiasm was manifested, and several Republicans expressed themselves very decidedly that they took no "stock" in the Judge's speech. I am inclined to think it would be a good plan to have the Liberals invite the Judge to repeat his speech here again, inasmuch as some Grant men, since hearing his abusive tirade, have announced their determination to vote for Honest Horace Greeley.

VERITAS.

GRANTITE ARGUMENTS.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: An occurrence took place in this unusually quiet town, last evening, which has set the whole political community agog, and which promises to be fuel to kindle and keep hot the political fires of this neighborhood for some time to come. A young Irishman, named O'Connell, addressed a crowd of 400 or 500 citizens, on the corner of Maine and Maumee streets, about 8 o'clock yesterday evening, on the questions involved in the present campaign. Passing through here on a trip westward, I chanced to be present on the occasion, just as the orator, who was a passably good speaker,—and who, by the by, was perched on a stove-box for a rostrum, having been refused the convenience of a public hall,—was reading an extract from the memorable speech of Henry Wilson, delivered in those days, when the said Henry was emerging from obscurity and honest labor into public notoriety and position on his great hobby of Know-Nothingism. After having read the extract, the speaker proceeded to argue with his hearers, who were largely composed of workingmen and adopted citizens, the inconsistency, as well as treachery to their own interests, of giving support to a candidate of his antecedents. From this he proceeded to consider the claims of the rival candidates for the Presidency of the United States. As soon as it became apparent that General Grant was likely to be damaged in the campaign, a goodly number of that class of personages who usually gather at such meetings for purposes of disturbance, began to hoot and screech. As the speaker showed a determination to go on, the noises became louder and more persistent. The air was rent with uproar,—some crying out, "Go on! go on!" and others, "Clean him out!" &c., until at length the speaker was compelled, from sheer inability to make himself heard, to announce that he would retire for the present, to be heard again, this evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, which had been tendered him, during the melee, by some of that organization. Just as the speaker was descending from his box, eggs began to fly from the direction of a grocery near by, and, although the stumper escaped the yolky bath, a number of persons, not intended to be supplied gratis with the article, were daubed with that missile of warfare, which it is hoped the Grantites will have patented as speedily as possible, being the most plausible and convincing argument with which to meet the exigencies of the campaign. Truly, free speech is a boon indeed, when it is to be had at the price of eggs.

All sorts of opinions are rife to-day among this people as to the beauty, necessity, and consequences of this demonstration of Grantdom. Quite a number of the more "eggy" and "noggy" spirits think it a capital hit, and eggs are likely to range high in this market. Some, however, there are, who deplore this waste of material, and appear to think that it may cause disgust in the ranks, and a revolt to that quarter towards which the eggs were sent. I heard an old man, a Grant man, say, for a wonder, that he believed such an outrage was infernal, and would surely result in losing many votes for Grant! God be praised!

To-day it is reported that Mr. O'Connell, disgusted with his treatment, has left town to address a meeting farther up the State, where it is to be hoped he will meet with a more hospitable and tolerant reception.

TRAVELLER.

LIBERALISM AT OSHOSH, WIS.

OSHOSH, Wis, Aug. 8.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A large and enthusiastic Liberal meeting was held in this city last night. The Hon. E. D. Culver, of Brooklyn, N. Y., opened the ball with an excellent speech; and a Greeley and Brown Club was organized. One hundred and eighty-five Liberal Republicans joined the Club. The Democrats are a unit for Greeley.

Oshkosh is the headquarters of the brass-collar gentry of the Sixth Congressional District. Besides our Postmaster, we have a United States Collector, United States Deputy Assessor, and Congressman Sawyer, who resides here. These distinguished individuals are making frantic efforts to whip the faithful into supporting Grant. Nevertheless, independent, honest Republicans are joining the Liberal cause every day.

F.

LIBERALISM AT WASHINGTON, IOWA.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A grad Liberal meeting was held here to-day. Despite the rain, 5,000 to 7,000 people were listeners for four hours. The Hon. J. B. Grinnell, the Hon. J. F. Irish, and Ex-Senator Stubbs, late member of the National Republican Committee, were the speakers. General H. Schofield, always a Republican, and one of the first men in the State, presided. The people are awake, many farmers coming 20 miles to hear. This is a fine county, and will show 20 per cent Liberal Republican. A special train came from Sigourney, and a band and procession from Iowa City. There was a glorious evening meeting, and large accessions to the Greeley party were evinced by the cheers when the 100-foot pole and flag went up.

VISITOR.

LIBERALISM AT FORT ATKINSON, WIS.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., Aug. 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Last evening, notwithstanding the bad weather, Kreb's Hall was again filled with an earnest and intelligent audience, to listen to a speech delivered by Mr. Bishop, in reply to one made here last week by ex-Governor Fairchild; and, although he dealt in no such blackguarding and vulgar epithets as the gentleman from Madison, he answered thoroughly all arguments that the Governor advanced. Speaking of the New York *Tribune* as aiding the South, he said the correspondents of that paper, who were taken prisoners during the rebellion, were the only ones held until the close, or near the close, of the war, although many exchanges were offered, showing plainly how much love the South then had for that paper. He also said that, if Grant took his defeat to heart, it would be well to circulate a subscription paper, buy him another mansion, fill the cellars with wine, the sideboards with cigars, and, in view of the observatory, build a race-course; and the General would then care as little for his defeat as he now does for the Government. Mr. Bishop held his audience in good attention for nearly two hours. His speech was called the best which has been made thus far in this campaign.

This town, a year ago, gave a Republican majority of 200. We are confident it will go for Greeley and Brown this fall.

PENSEE.

LIBERAL MEETING AT MARKESAU, WIS.

MARKESAU, Wis., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your paper has a large circulation here. Will you please publish the following:

All who are opposed to the election of U. S. Grant will meet in mass meeting at Markesau, Thursday evening, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock. The Hon. A. Scott Sloan, Charles Burchard, and others will address the people. Delegations from adjoining towns are invited.

GEORGE WINTERS,
President Greeley and Brown Club.
G. W. DART, Secretary.

LIBERALISM AT MT. CARROLL, ILL.

MT. CARROLL, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The friends of the Liberal ticket held a rousing meeting in the Court House on Wednesday evening, and organized a Greeley and Brown Club. G. B. Smith, Esq., a life-long Republican, was elected President. Addresses were made by Mr. Smith, by H. W. Hazzen, Esq., Liberal, and by J. McClure, Democrat. The Court House was well filled, and the enthusiasm was unbounded.

The untruthful report of the meeting by the sheet published here in the interest of the corruptionists, deceives no one acquainted with the facts. We are sure of 150 votes for Greeley and Reform in this stronghold of Grantism.

LIBERAL.

GRANTITES BECOMING DESPERATE.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Under the auspices of the Grant and Wilson Club, in this city, last night, we were treated to a novel method of political manœuvering to sustain the Long Branch candidate. Two "life-long" Democrats were the orators of the evening, one of whom, after being introduced by the President of the Club to a simon-pure (no allusion is made to Cameron) Republican audience, he proceeded to edify them by making the announcement that he, in the fight, was for Grant. His reasons therefor were as lucid and logical, and perhaps as convincing, as the proposition that white is black, and *vice versa*. He delivered his piece with fear and trembling, displaying about as much embarrassment as another gentleman did upon an occasion when called upon to answer for his conduct. Some one else had offered him the "forbidden fruit," and he did eat. In a word, Baltimore had sold him out, and, by the aid of Grant and his office-holders, he, the speaker, would put a head on that Convention.

The next speaker was placed in an unfortunate dilemma. He was neither for Greeley nor Grant. The Democratic party was dead, and the Republican party was damnable, and he alone was left an orphan, with no one to give him "aid or comfort." He was a gritty grain of corn between two millstones, with a prospect of wearing both out. He was an old-line Democrat. At the announcement of which, that old-line Republican audience cheered enthusiastically. The principles he learned when a child he held to yet. They were sound. The Government our fathers made, *recognizing the existence of slavery*, was his Government. Slavery was a legal institution in this country, and Horace Greeley was the daddy of all opposition to State institutions. Negro equality was a damnable heresy, and should never have his indorsement. The late Constitutional Amendments were bastards, and he would never submit to them,—no, not he. These principles he had always held, and they were now the bulwark of all safety in this country. He had fought for these principles manfully for two years in the mountains of California, "during the late convulsions!" He had been threatened with hanging on account of them, and he stuck to them still. As the only present hope of sustaining them, he could only advise them to vote for Grant in preference to Greeley, as the former, in his estimation, was the better embodiment of them. Grant had once advocated them, and Greeley never had. The former might return to them if reelected, but Greeley never would. If we ever expected to return to those good old times when slavery existed in this country legally and rightfully, as he believed, and have to choose between Greeley and Grant for that purpose, Grant was his choice first, last, and all the time.

Strange as may seem the promulgation of such sentiments at a Republican meeting, yet it is true, and shows the desperate methods resorted to to reinstate Grant. The meeting, I admit, was enthusiastic, and applauded the speaker,—the Chairman himself joining the indorsement of the good doctrines taught.

LIBERAL.

GRANTISM AT LOCKPORT, ILL.

LOCKPORT, Ill., Aug. 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Grant men in this town have been trying, for the past three weeks, to organize a Grant and Wilson Club. The Postmaster of Joliet, the Circuit Clerk of this county, an ex-Assemblyman of this town, the Postmaster of this town, and the ex-Postmaster, have all been driving and riding over town; yesterday they bought two and a quarter pounds of powder and some fireworks; and last evening they congregated in the schoolhouse yard for the display. There were six voters, and all Grant and Wilson. There were two men who enrolled their names on the war-list after the surrender of Lee's army, but had been very careful not to do it before then; one man who wants to be Supervisor; the Postmaster; and two common citizens.

Put this town down for Old Horace by 150.

W.

SPEAKER BLAINE.

"You are greatly concerned about the company I keep."—*Extract from Charles Sumner's letter to Speaker Blaine.*

> What's the matter, Speaker Blaine?
> Have you symptoms of a pain
> About the epigastric region?
> For I more than half suspect
> That the man you would protect
> Deserted is by Greeley's Legion.
>
> Hence, perhaps, it may be true
> That alarms and pains pursue
> The man who offers bribes for pleas;
> But relief you will not find
> In a treatment of this kind,—
> 'Twill kill, as hemlock poisoned Socrates.
>
> You are troubled, Speaker Blaine,
> (For your district "down in Maine,")
> About Charles Sumner's "deviation;"
> Now you fear your ring won't last
> Till the "crisis" shall be passed,
> And hence you tremble for the nation!
>
> Count again, Oh, Speaker Blaine,
> For your cause is weak, 'tis plain;
> Let nobler thoughts and things enlist you;
> Throngs and throngs of Union men
> Crowd the way to peace again,
> So that Charles Sumner "hadn't missed you!"
>
> Rings have power t'enslave the mind,
> Offices will visions blind,
> And bribes from Grant will charm the senses;
> But the nation will reward
> Honest worth with free accord,
> But scorn the man of false pretences.
>
> If we miss you, Speaker Blaine,
> And don't hear of you again,
> After November's battle rages freely,
> We shall think of Grant and rings,—
> Bribes, gifts, steals,—unpleasant things,—
> Of upright Sumner and of honest Greeley!

L.

Nilsson's Husband.

London (July 27) Correspondence of the New York World

M. Auguste Rouzaud has the look of a Frenchman of breeding. He has regular and not unhandsome features, in which there is an expression of repose rather than of strength. In age he looks a year or two under 30. He accompanied Mlle. Nilsson on her late tour in America in continuation of an intimacy long since begun and long extended to the two families, his aunt, Mrs. Richardson, having for years acted as the chaperone of Mlle. Nilsson. M. Rouzaud has a moderate fortune of from 400,000 francs to 500,000 francs, not counting his expectations. The grandfather of M. Rouzaud, Rouzaud of Contois, was a poor locksmith of Jonzac (*Charente-Inferieure*). His son left France at 15 years of age, invited by a merchant to the isle of Bourbon, who, having observed his intelligence, chose him for his clerk. Once there the clerk speedily distinguished himself, became a partner, then master, married a young creole, daughter of Admiral Bosq, and returned to France at the end of some years, leaving behind him a large commercial establishment, and taking with him his wife and children, three boys and a girl. It is the eldest of these children, Auguste, who is about to marry Mlle. Nilsson. The two brothers, Arsene and Mederii, have continued the business of their father. One of them manages the establishment in the Isle of Bourbon; the other is the representative and correspondent of the firm in Bordeaux, and the father lives in Paris, where he has an office, Rue de l'Echiquier. As to the sister, M'lle. Josephine Rouzaud, she married her cousin, M. Bosq. M. Auguste Rouzaud is the only one of the family who abandoned commercial pursuits, from which his artistic instincts estranged him. He was living alternately in Paris and at the Chateau de la Dixmarie, his own property, near Jonzac, when he became acquainted with M'lle. Nilsson and proposed marriage to her.

—By the proposed ship canal across the peninsula of Florida, 650 miles will be saved on the voyage between the Mississippi and the Atlantic ports. As the trade of the past year between the ports on the Gulf and those on the Atlantic coast amounted to 800,000 tons, it is believed that a handsome revenue would be derived from the proposed canal.

—An ordinary black-spider in a grist mill in Manchester, N. H., a few days ago, caught a small mouse, bound him hand and foot, and was hoisting him into his parlor by means of a cobweb windlass when discovered. He had him about two inches from the floor when his proceedings were interrupted.

DIED.

BRADY—In this city, Aug. 11, Rose Brady, daughter of John and Mary Brady, aged 1 year, 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence of the parents at [illegible] West Lake-st., at 11 o'clock, Aug. 12, by carriages to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ Utica and Waterville papers please copy.

PITKIN—In Great Barrington, Mass., on Sunday, Aug. 4, Nancy Ives, widow of Solomon Pitkin, Esq., of this city, aged 77 years.

LOSER—In Kansas City, Mo., on the morning of July 31, Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Loser, formerly Mary Ann Norton.

She was at one time connected, as a teacher, with the Rev. Mr. Moody's Sunday School in Chicago, and died rejoicing in the Christian faith.

O'BRIEN—Aug. 11, 1872, James, youngest son of William and Mary O'Brien, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Newberry-av., to-day (Monday) at 10 o'clock, by carriage to Calvary Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend.